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LAST EDITION

PRESIDENT PUTS EMBARGO UPON EXPORTS

Purpose Declared to Be to Conserve Supplies Needed by United States and Allies—Fair Treatment of Neutrals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson on Sunday issued a proclamation prohibiting, except under Government license, after July 15, the exportation of coal, coke, fuel oils, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers, food grains, flour and meal therefrom, fodder and feeds, meat and fats, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron, scrap steel, ferro manganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives.

The purposes of the proclamation placing an embargo on these goods are: To conserve the supplies needed by the people of the United States for domestic and war purposes; to provide an equitable treatment of neutrals in trade, and prevent any materials of the classes named from reaching the enemy.

The proclamation is in full cooperation with the Allies with respect to the enemy. The United States wishes to deal fairly with neutrals, the President says, and will do so as far as the interests of the United States will permit. No shipments of goods of the classes named may be made except by license issued by the Department of Commerce.

The neutrals represented in the diplomatic corps here have been fully aware of the war necessities of the United States and the Allies with respect to the trade and food problems. They realize as well as the Allies themselves that war exigencies require the absolute blockade of Germany. They realize also and have faith in the good intentions of the President and his purpose of allowing neutrals to receive supplies that will be needed and legitimately used within the bounds of the neutral country.

Although the Allies are named in the embargo proclamation, it is pointed out that the policy now announced by the Government is distinctly in their behalf. It is not to be forgotten that Germany's aim is to starve England, and the food embargo of the United States is one of the measures for the prevention of the success of the German plan. It is explained that the United States must guard against shipments that might by any means go into Germany, and at the same time it is necessary to conserve supplies in order to have supplies for the Allies.

Coincidentally with the issuing of the proclamation, the President issued a statement explaining his action, and Secretary Redfield gave out an explanation of the method to be followed by shippers in applying for licenses. The Government will make the most minute scrutiny of all applications and will be satisfied that in every case that no part of the shipment may by any chance reach the enemy. The proclamation follows:

"Whereas Congress has enacted and the President has on the 15th day of June, 1917, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

"Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States or

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Severe fighting is still in progress in the French section of the western front. Paris reports that assuming the offensive, last night, the French recaptured first line trenches over a front of a mile between Bovesse Ridge and Chevigny, in the Soissons-Rheims section. News from the British section is chiefly confined to accounts of air operations. London reports great German activity in this direction, and also that the British airmen carried out numbers of successful raids.

In the eastern theater, General Brusiloff continues to hold his ground successfully in Galicia and to advance at certain points. Petrograd reports that all German attempts to regain lost ground failed, whilst Berlin admits Russian gains in the neighborhood of Stanislaw.

The situation on the other fronts remains unchanged.

French Troops Advance

PARIS, France (Monday)—Suddenly assuming the offensive the French troops swept forward last night between Bovesse ridge and Chevigny recapturing first line trenches over a front of a mile, according to today's official report.

"Between Bovesse ridge and Chevigny we counterattacked," says the report, "and in sharp fighting the French, with admirable ardor, retook the first line trenches on a mile front, regaining the major part of the territory."

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INVESTIGATION OF RACE RIOTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A joint resolution has been introduced in the House asking that the recent atrocities in East St. Louis be investigated by a subcommittee consisting of a joint membership from the House of Representatives and the Senate. The resolution would instruct this joint committee to investigate the entire affair, to determine the causes which led up to the disturbances, and to find out if the constitution had been violated.

The sum of \$50,000 is asked for carrying out the purpose of the act. The resolution also asks that the names of those who were instrumental in inciting the riots be ascertained.

GERMANY FACES POLITICAL CRISIS

Situation Aggravated by Military Position and Russia's Offensive—Peace Question Raised in the Reichstag

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Friday's plenary session of the Reichstag and the Chancellor's expected statement appear to have been postponed by the development of the political crisis. During the parliamentary recess the Pan-German campaign against the Chancellor has been more violent than ever, large sums having been forthcoming from industrial circles both at home and abroad among the men at the front and now the situation appears to be aggravated by anxiety concerning the military situation in view of the Russian offensive.

The excitement manifested in the Reichstag lobbies during the week finally vented itself at a secret session of the main committee of the Reichstag, which began on Saturday morning and was attended by the Chancellor and all secretaries of state. Herr Erzberger, a prominent Center deputy, referred to the widespread uneasiness concerning the military situation and demanded a straightforward statement regarding that and the effects of the submarine war, whereupon both the War Minister and the Naval Secretary made optimistic statements.

Herr Scheidemann, the Socialist majority leader, then demanded a clear official declaration accepting peace without annexations, while Count Westarp, the Conservative leader, demanded an equally clear declaration that the Government would insist on annexation.

An animated debate ensued during which the Undersecretary of State to the Chancellor stated that the Imperial Chancellor authorized him to declare he had never expressed himself as being in favor of peace without annexations and indemnities.

Finally the Chancellor himself spoke for half an hour and the committee adjourned until Monday.

Saturday's secret session of the main committee of the Reichstag was followed by prolonged conferences of each political party. Meanwhile, the Kaiser arrived in the German capital from Vienna, and had a long private conference, first with the Chancellor and then with Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, who were summoned by telegram. The Kaiser also summoned Admiral von Capelle, Naval Secretary; General von Helm, War Minister, and Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of State for Interior, and Vice Chancellor.

Meanwhile, the papers discuss the possibility of the resignation of various ministers, including the Chancellor, and radical organs talk of the general desire for a coalition Government formed from representatives of various Reichstag parties, while the Conservative papers declare this would merely be a device to keep Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg in office. One point on which all agree is that the Government's war aims must now be clearly defined.

Austrian Peace Gathering

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Brunn (Austria) message states that 30,000 people demonstrated in favor of peace in Harad district on Friday. The crowd was addressed by several Czech deputies and a telegram couched in dutiful terms was sent to the Emperor Karl.

Political Leaders Received

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Vienna message states that the German Emperor received the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, the Austrian and Hungarian premiers and the Vice-President of the Austrian upper house shortly after arriving in Vienna, and visited Austrian headquarters with the Austrian Emperor before returning to Berlin.

PARAGUAY REPLIES TO BRAZIL

ASUNCION, Paraguay—Paraguay's reply to Brazil's note announcing the abrogation of her neutrality was delivered today. It expresses unchanged friendship for the Brazilian Republic.

FRANCE VOTES ITS CONFIDENCE

Chamber of Deputies After Open Discussion of April Offensive's Failure Adopts Resolution Approving Government

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Chamber of Deputies, after a secret sitting occupying a week, resumed in public yesterday afternoon when it adopted by 375 to 23 votes a resolution which approved the declarations of the Government and resolved to insure the full exercise of the Government's control over all army services without interfering in military operations. While expressing its confidence that the Government would retain in its hands the direction and control of the general war policy, enforcing in every rank equal discipline and justice for all with equal punishment in accordance with the gravity of individual mistakes, in order to bring about an agreement with the Allies such distribution of the common forces as shall "enable us to reconcile our military effort with our economic requirements so as to improve the soldiers' material conditions and hasten the victory of democracy over the Central empires, greets the arrival of the first American regiment and the offensive by free Russia as fresh pledges of common victory and addresses to the brave troops of the Republic and of the United Kingdom, to the allied officers, and men a renewed expression of the gratitude of the nation."

This order, which was voted after public debate in which M. Ribot, the Prime Minister, laid down the general lines of Government policy and M. Painlevé, the War Minister, discussed the military policy, and M. Malvy, the Minister of the Interior, the domestic policy, indicates clearly the determined attitude of Parliament and country in view of the relative failure of the French offensive in April last. There has rarely been such frank speaking as in this discussion on the offensive, which while successful (Continued on page six, column five)

EMPLOYEES TO GET ABOUT \$2500 EACH

SALEM, Mass.—Some 400 employees of the American Radiator Company of New York will receive stock in the company with a present market value of \$1,000,000, approximately \$2500 each, according to the provisions of the will of John Bartlett Pierce of Lynnfield Acres, Peabody, which was filed in the Probate Court here today. In addition, an employees' fund is created under the terms of the will, by which employees of the company will receive other benefits with certain limitations. The estate amounted to more than \$5,000,000.

Mr. Pierce was the organizer of the American Radiator Company and the employees receiving bequests were those associated with him in that company. The residue of the estate is left in the hands of the executor and trustees, who are Clarence M. Wooley of New York, president of the American Radiator Company, Frank M. Peters of New York and Roland J. Hamilton of Chicago.

After making provisions for annuities to his wife and other relatives the will provides for the organization of the John B. Pierce Foundation for educational, technical and scientific research in the general field of heating, ventilation and sanitation. Ultimately the bulk of the income from the estate will go to the foundation.

INQUIRY ON U-BOAT BATTLE DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Penrose introduced a resolution in the Senate demanding that the Secretary of the Navy turn over to the Senate the official dispatches and also Admiral Gleaves' report concerning a so-called attack on the American expeditionary force bound for France by German submarines, as elaborated upon by the Bureau of Public Information.

The resolution also provides that information as to the names of the men employed in the Bureau of Public Information, their salary and the nature of their duties, be turned over to the Senate. Senator Penrose announced several days ago, immediately upon the circulation of the alleged false report, that he would introduce a resolution asking for an investigation of the matter, but it was only today that he succeeded in getting his resolution introduced.

LUMBERMEN LAND IN PORT IN SCOTLAND

Word was received in Boston today that the 366 men of the lumber mill units who sailed for England have arrived at Ardgay, Scotland, by the Committee on Public Safety at the State House and by James J. Phelan, vice-president of the committee which had charge of arrangements for the unit. No details were given.

EXPLOSION AT MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD

VALLEJO, Cal.—Nine persons are missing as the result of an explosion which destroyed the black powder store house of the magazine at the Mare Island Navy Yard early today. Thirty were injured.

The magazine is located at the extreme south end of the navy yard, directly across the straits from South Vallejo. More than 100 men have been employed there. Since the declaration of war all entrances to the navy yard have been carefully guarded.

A few minutes after the explosion, all the naval officers at Mare Island and about 1000 marines and other recruits, were sent to the scene. The blast was heard as far away as Sacramento, where buildings were rocked and dishes shaken from shelves. It was felt in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley.

PLEAS AGAINST BILLBOARD MADE

Some Forms of Outdoor Advertising Protested at Hearing in Which Constitutional Amendment to Prevent Is Topic

A strong presentation of the case of the people against obnoxious billboards, illuminated signs and other outdoor advertising was made at the State House today at a public hearing before the committee on social welfare of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. The specific subject of discussion was a proposed amendment, offered by Delegate James P. Richardson of Newton, giving authority to the Legislature "to regulate, restrict or prohibit advertising on public highways, in public places and on private property within public view."

Among those who spoke in favor of the amendment, besides Mr. Richardson, were: Prescott F. Hall of Brookline, Delegate James A. Lowell of Newton, E. B. Bishop, city solicitor of Newton; former Atty.-Gen. Thomas J. Boynton of Everett, Mayor E. O. Childs of Newton, Delegate James M. Codman of Brookline, Edwin R. Warren of Boston, E. T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, and Percy M. Blake, a member of the Newton Board of Aldermen.

The speakers agreed that a constitutional amendment was necessary in Massachusetts before the Legislature could regulate public advertising. A recent statute, simply giving a certain State commission authority to make rules governing public advertising, had been declared unconstitutional, as beyond the police powers of the Legislature, and as taking property without compensation.

In opening, Mr. Richardson, after calling the committee's attention to the need of a constitutional amendment, told of the attention given by some of the foreign countries to regulation of public advertising and expressed a view that all the other important civilized countries go farther in this direction than does the United States. Attention was called to the numerous obnoxious signs which force their presence on passengers between Park Street and Lake Street, to cite a single instance.

That the tendency at present is to protect the people against offensive advertising is indicated, said Mr. Richardson, by the favorable cases recently in the highest courts in three of the states and in one case in the United States Supreme Court. Yet, efforts to regulate advertising in Massachusetts have been defeated on the ground of unconstitutionality. The case of the Commonwealth vs. the Boston Advertising Company revealed the inability of the people to regulate offensive advertising along the public ways.

In this case, the company had erected a sign 40 feet by 7½ feet on private property near Metropolitan Park Commission property. This was a violation of a rule made by the commission, acting under authority of

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Feng Kuo-Cheng

Vice-President of China, who assumes presidency provisionally

GRAND LODGE OF ELKS BEGINS ITS BOSTON MEETING

More Than 10,000 Active Members of Organization Have Registered at Headquarters

More than 10,000 active members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks are estimated by the chairman of the reception committee, James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, to be in Boston today to attend the annual reunion and sessions of the Grand Lodge. For each active Elk it is estimated there are two or three visitors, thus swelling the numbers by many thousands. Last night the Elks attended services at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church conducted by their Grand Chaplain, the Rev. John Dysart of Dubuque, Ia.

Following a harbor trip of the Grand Lodge and visitors in the Rose Standish early this afternoon in charge of Charles A. Kelly, past exalted ruler of Boston Lodge, the Elks prepare for the first formal meeting of the Grand Lodge in Tremont Temple at 8 o'clock tonight when Governor McCall will deliver the welcoming address in behalf of the Commonwealth. Mayor Curley for the city of Boston, Joseph Santolosso for Boston Lodge of Elks and James R. Nicholson for the Elks of New England.

The response for the delegates to the Grand Lodge and for all the unofficial Elks who are here will be delivered by Edward Rightor of New Orleans, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order of Elks.

Before leaving for the harbor trip the Rose Standish pulled up near to the Charlestown Navy Yard as present navigation rules permit. The band on the steamship struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" and the navy yard bands, which were practicing at the time, joined in the national song, while the siren whistles were blown. The bluejackets on the various warships saluted the visitors from the decks. In former years visitors to Boston have been able to visit the navy yard, but owing to the war no visitors are allowed.

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RESERVISTS TO STUDY FRENCH

Instruction in Language to Begin at Commonwealth Pier Probably Tomorrow and Elsewhere Among Forces Soon as Possible

Instruction in French for naval reservists will be started at Commonwealth Pier probably tomorrow afternoon, according to an announcement today by Robert H. Spahr, agent of the State Department of University Extension in charge of department's plans for providing such instruction for members of the naval and military forces in Massachusetts. An instructor has been named for the work at the pier and the text-books which are to be provided by the Boston School Committee for the naval reservists are being selected today.

Many inquiries have been received since the department first announced its plans a week ago to furnish instruction in French to the men in training for overseas duties. Blanks have been sent to the headquarters of many of the forces, either by request or on the initiative of the department, but Mr. Spahr says that sufficient time has not elapsed to give much indication as to the numbers which will enroll for the courses.

Organization of this work will be similar to that pursued in the regular instruction courses of the extension department. Classes will be formed and an instructor assigned to take charge on the receipt of 20 applications.

At Commonwealth Pier and other places where large numbers of troops are assembled it is not difficult to secure sufficient names, and with the selection of the textbook today it is expected that an hour will be set for the first class at Commonwealth Pier sometime tomorrow afternoon.

A few of the units applying for instruction or enrollment blanks to ascertain the number of enlisted men desirous of pursuing the work include Company E of Cambridge and Company L of Malden, both of the Eighth Regiment; Battery C of Methuen.

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BRITISH AERIAL DEFENSE DEBATE

LONDON, England (Monday)—The House of Commons will meet in executive session tonight to discuss aerial defenses, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. A. Bonar Law, announced today.

KAISER AND NEUTRALS CONFERENCE REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nothing is known here to substantiate the news report that the Kaiser called into conference on Saturday all representatives of neutrals in Berlin.

COAL INCREASE AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized western carriers to file tariffs providing for a maximum increase of 15 cents per ton on anthracite and bituminous coal, coke and iron ore in compliance with its recent 15 per cent freight rate increase decision.

MANCHU RULE IN CHINA OVER; EMPEROR QUILTS

President Appoints Tuan Chi-jui Premier—Vice-President to Assume Presidency and Form a Government at Tien-tsin

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKIN, China (Saturday)—The monarchy has been as shortlived as developments indicated it would be, and the boy Emperor has now "abdicated."

SHANGHAI, China (Saturday)—Tuan Chi-jui has been appointed Premier by the President, from whom he has received the President's seal. Tuan Chi-jui is to hand the seal to Feng Kuo-cheng, Vice-President, who will assume the presidency provisionally and form a government at Tien-tsin.

Legation Statement

Official Accounts Seem to Show That Republic Is Safe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information wholly official, received by the Chinese legation and given out at midnight, confirms the belief of officials that the continuance of the Chinese Republic not only is assured but that the democracy has not even been in danger. The legation statement sets forth the recent events in detail, both civil and military, and it is considered that the truth concerning China, which has been slow in coming out, dispels and overcomes all reports emanating from sources inimical to the republic which have tended to indicate that the monarchist movement was to succeed.

For a full understanding of the legation's statement, it may be said that the last act of the President, before he relinquished his office, was to nominate Gen. Tuan Chi-jui as Premier, and the first act of the Vice-President after assuming the office of President was to confirm the appointment of Tuan and to request him to form a Cabinet.

Feng Kuo Cheng, the Vice-President under Li, is now President. Gen. Cheng Hsun sought to force President Li to resign in favor of the young Emperor. It now is known that the constitutional head of the Government refused to betray the Republic, but relinquished his office in favor of Feng Kuo Cheng. He acted, it is now known, both for his own safety and that of his Government. He was forced out, but in going left a record that transferred his authority to the Vice-President.

The headquarters of the Republic temporarily are at Nankin.

The forces of the Republic are now marching on Peking, and it is expected that Cheng will soon be overcomer.

The legation statement is as follows:

"In temporary absence of President Li, the duties of President of the Republic are being discharged by Gen. Feng Kuo Cheng, Vice-President, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution now in force. General Feng took up his new duties on July 6."

"A cable received at the legation states that by presidential mandate, issued on July 2, the resignation of Premier Li Ching Hsi was accepted, and that General Tuan Chi-jui was appointed Premier of the Republic. Premier Tuan assumed office July 5, and is now temporarily making headquarters in Tien-tsin, but he expects to be able to move to Peking in a short time. General Feng Kuo Cheng, when taking up the duties of President, announced that full power should be given General Tuan Chi-jui to organize a responsible Cabinet."

"Another cable received at the legation from the military headquarters of General Tuan states that General Cheng Hsun, in coercing the young Manchu Emperor, Hsun Tung, to renounce the throne, met with vigorous opposition from the military governors of all the provinces, whose answer to Cheng Hsun was a joint request to General Tuan to take supreme command of a punitive expedition against Cheng Hsun. General Tuan, who is a

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RUSSIAN FOOD PROBLEM ARISES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Sunday)—The French and British governments have waived their right to import a quantity of Russian corn during the present year in view of Russia's own difficulties in feeding her population. In closing the all-Russia Congress of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, M. Tchekidze invited delegates to claim the revolutionary soldiers now engaged in the new offensive and this was done with great enthusiasm, the congress then breaking up with the singing of the "Marseillaise."

Ramsay MacDonald has replied to a letter received from the Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates attributing his inability to convey greetings from the British Socialist majority owing to the "military action" of one or two officials of the Seamen's Union playing on the passions of members.

ALASKA OFFERS RICH REWARDS

Vast Areas of Fertile Land, Untouched Forests and Great Mineral Deposits—Features of Its Climate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Spring has come to us and once again the days are long and the air is soft and warm. The "spring comes slowly up this way," but when it does come it comes with a sudden jubilant swoop and summer comes to the hills. At the end of April there may not be a flower in bud nor a blade of grass above the ground, and the mountain slopes may be snow-covered still, or a bare desolate brown, but at the end of May the weeds and grasses have shot up to their tallest. The snow has shrunk back to the gullies and the peaks, and green rivers of vegetation are streaming up the mountain sides.

We have had a beautiful spring this year, with such a succession of sunny days as is rarely seen on our stormy coast, but all last night and all today the rain has fallen with a steady unrelenting roar, and everywhere now there is a gurgling and splashing of water. How much rain has fallen I do not know. I have known 4½ inches to fall in one day, and not to fall in any sudden cloud-burst or tropical thunderstorm, but to keep on falling the same long drawn everlastingly roar going on hour after hour from dawn till dark, and lulling us to sleep with the same persistent sound that roused us from our beds in the morning. People dislike Alaska when the weather gets like this. An hour or two, or even a day or two, would not be so bad, but when the same thing keeps on for a week, or when there is never a rent in the clouds nor a glimmer of sunshine for a month, then even old timers begin to grumble at Alaska under their breath. What makes people live here? they ask, and they begin to pack their things and get ready to go. As a rule they don't get very far. Homesickness attacks them and the weather clears up. A flood of astonishing sunlight pours over the soaking earth, and the whole landscape is radiant and glittering. The clouds lift. Tremulous silvery mists hang about among the mountains. After the long roar of the rain comes deep silence, but through that silence falls the new clear sound of water from the heights, and far up among the naked crags that for so long have been buried in cloud the great flooded waterfalls come crashing down furiously, leaping over the edges of precipices and dropping, dropping, wave upon wave of yellow water, hundreds and maybe thousands of feet at a time. All the mountains are streaked with them. Their distant clatter seems to break in upon the stillness from everywhere, and Alaska is itself again and there is no place like it. Then the faces of the old timers are lit with smiles, and they wag their heads and are satisfied.

Last winter I wrote to a Chicago firm for some books, and shortly afterwards received the reply that owing to navigation being closed the cost of transportation would be too great, but that the books would be sent forward in the spring as soon as the ice had melted. I felt indebted to the firm for its thoughtfulness, but I had to write back and tell it that navigation never closed here on the southern coast of Alaska, that our winters were very much milder than the winters in Chicago, and that the average temperature for the preceding week had been not far off 40 degrees Fahrenheit. Then they sent the books and apologized. It was a small incident, but a good example of the strange ideas that a good many people have concerning our climate. They would be surprised to learn that there is an island, Kodiak Island, quite near the entrance to the Bering Sea, where the climate all the year is as mild and ingratiating as the climate of Ireland.

It is a quiet lonely island about the size of Ulster, almost uninhabited, covered for the most part with luxuriant vegetation, all running to waste unheeded, and more noted for its great bears than for its men. Little mountain ranges, like the mountains of Kerry, wander through it, and little blue lakes like the lakes of a new Killarney cluster about their feet. Small clouds gather among them and carry showers out over virgin forests and untrodden hills, while the cattle wax fat on the natural pastures, and the berries grow enormous in the woods. It would be an ideal place for some quiet leader of men to found a new model colony such as is hard to found nowadays in the crowded United States, for Kodiak has the fertility and the natural beauty that is wanted, and the nearest large cities—Seattle, 2000 miles away on the one hand, and Vladivostok, still more distant, on the other—are too far off to disturb its peace. Settlers, mostly Swedes, are going in now and taking up homesteads. Some day perhaps Kodiak will have a great population, but unless the pioneers take an ideal with them their settlements may make but one more smudge on the face of a tormented earth.

The same thing may be said to apply to almost all the habitable parts of Alaska. This is a huge territory, covering more than half a million square miles, and while much of it is in the Arctic and is too cold and barren for permanent habitation, and while there is much more that is too mountainous to be of any value, there still remain vast areas of empty fer-

tile land where the summers are warm and pleasant and the winters not too severe, vast mineral deposits that need nothing but improved transportation to make them profitable, vast fishing areas and vast areas of timber, all waiting for exploitation. Nobody can form an idea of the immensity and the emptiness of this land without traveling through it. Nobody can give an estimate of its hidden wealth. Only a small fraction of it has been explored, and only a minute part of it has been thoroughly prospected. It has double the agricultural area of Scandinavia, and more than double Scandinavia's potential wealth in minerals and forests and fisheries. It has made many millionaires in the past. Nobody needs doubt that it will make many more in the future, but will it be wealthy according to the best definition of a wealthy land? Will it be a land of happy, healthy people?

Today, to a great extent, it is so, and yet even today in the few scattered communities that make up the bulk of Alaska's population, there is present, and there seems to be growing, that cancer of selfishness that has made such a miserable failure of civilization in the older states. There are the employers who think of their men as merely tools by the use of which they can increase their own wealth, and there are men whose minds are full of bitterness against their employers and still empty of love for other men. Among the pioneers who have been through the great gold rushes of Dawson, Fairbanks and Nome there is often a real feeling of brotherhood, and the stranger coming to live in Alaska meets with a warm welcome that surprises him. The children of Alaska are about the healthiest, happiest and best tempered I have ever seen. There seems to be almost no race or class feeling among them. In them lies the hope of Alaska, and as the territory has just taken over control of its own educational system there is great hope that these excellent children may be properly cared for. We can only hope that they will escape the influence of some of their best known elders—that their ideal will be public rather than private service, and that instead of giving to brother man only just as much justice as the law makes them give they will want to give more than justice and more than a square deal whenever they can. A new slogan for a new country? It is too bad in such a place as this to see stale and meaningless old political spites and prejudices being copied from elsewhere.

It does seem a shame that those who have positions of influence should not start Alaska on her career with clean hands and a pure heart, so that the public service would be respected instead of sneered at, but of course it is the fault of Alaskans themselves if these things are encouraged—and in fairness it must be admitted that they are not nearly so prevalent here as they are in other places.

They might just as well be stamped out entirely. If the men don't do it perhaps the women will—for the men were good natured enough to pass women's suffrage two years ago, and in many parts of the territory the women's organizations are making it their business to see that things are done properly. It is a pity that they confine themselves so much to private effort instead of using their political power more directly, but they are doing great work, and if in the future Alaska is a better land than some other lands, a land where more justice is done, where the wealth of the people is more in the people's hands, and where service is more honored than selfishness, then a great deal of the credit will have to be given to Alaska's women of today. They not only honor service, but they perform it.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIMS ON JUTLAND BATTLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Vice-Admiral Sims of the United States Navy was the chief speaker at a meeting held at the London Opera House under the auspices of the British and Foreign Sailors Society to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Jutland. The Bishop of Willesden was in the chair, and the audience was so large that an overflow meeting had to be held in another hall.

Admiral Sims paid a high tribute to the heroes of the Battle of Jutland, which was fought, he said, for the cause of freedom throughout the world. This fact, he continued, was not at first well understood across the water, but it was understood now and their President had declared that Americans were prepared for any sacrifice that the cause might require. The difficulty had been that the association of ideals between the two peoples had not hitherto been close enough to allow of a realization of the spiritual bonds that united them. Many of them had, however, anticipated that this spiritual union would manifest itself in no uncertain way at the first real threat of danger to their civilization. He recalled a speech that he had made in 1910 at the Guildhall on the occasion of a visit from the American fleet to England, in which he expressed the opinion which was now being translated into action by the intelligent opinion and will of the entire American people. He had said that if the time ever came when the integrity of the British Empire was seriously threatened by a European coalition, they could count upon every ship, every dollar, every man and every drop of blood of their kinsmen across the seas. Speaking now for his own service, he trusted that if the fortunes of war should necessitate another Jutland battle, American seamen might have the opportunity of proving themselves able to sustain their naval traditions. Their naval forces were already on actual service in these waters, and were fighting alongside the British in the most cordial and complete cooperation.

TAX BOARD'S WORK REVIEWED

Judge of Illinois Court Discusses Methods of Group Elected to Equalize Assessments on Railroads and Corporations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A recent circuit court decision here is regarded as throwing light on the taxing of Illinois corporations. The particular item concerned is the assessment of capital stock of corporations by the State Board of Equalization, and the particular year 1909. The work of the board that year Judge David F. Matchett described in his decision as unfair and unjust. Inquiry made by this bureau reveals little or no change in the situation since then.

"I have repeatedly stated to counsel upon the hearing of this case," runs Judge Matchett's decision, "and upon a very careful consideration of all the evidence in it, that this record as a whole discloses either an utter failure on the part of the Board of Equalization to understand anything whatever of its duties as such board, or a wilful intention upon its part to violate not only the constitutional provisions of the State of Illinois as to the levying of taxes, but a disregard of those moral principles which should control men in their dealings with each other, and particularly public officials in duties which are imposed upon them by law."

"There is no doubt that upon the very record which is here disclosed had any taxpayer filed a petition for mandamus, as was done in the case of People vs. State Board of Equalization, 191 Ill. 628, this court, following that decision, would be bound to find that instead of complying with its duties as prescribed by the statute, the State Board of Equalization arbitrarily and wilfully failed to follow the proper and long established rules in force in this State for making such assessments; and that the assessment as a whole was not honestly made and that it does not represent and could not represent the honest judgment of the State Board of Equalization. Without taking up in detail the acts and doings of the board which justified this conclusion, I will state that the conduct of the board was wilful, unfair and unjust,—first in that it arbitrarily, and I think fraudulently, failed to assess at all a very large part of the property which was subject to taxation at its hands, and in the second place I think it wilfully and intentionally undervalued most, if not all, of the property which it was its duty to assess."

"I have not time to go into detail but will simply point out that time after time it appears from the record that before this court that even in cases where corporations had filed a schedule which showed the true value of the property which should have been upon their capital stock, these schedules were ignored and a lower valuation placed upon such property, although the highest courts in this State have repeatedly held that it is illegal for a taxing body to assess property at a valuation less than that which is placed upon it by the owner of the property in his schedule."

Elsewhere Judge Matchett says that in only a few instances did the board fairly and impartially apply its rules to the cases that came before it, but, "on the contrary, in most instances levied the assessments in accordance with the desire of the particular member of the board who resided in the district in which the corporation subject to assessment was located." The State Board of Equalization in Illinois among other things assesses railroad property and capital stock of Illinois corporations. The board consists of 25 members, one from each congressional district. The office is elective. It takes a place away from the ballot and voters are believed not to pay any particular attention to it. Dissatisfaction with the work of the board and with numerous other features of the Illinois taxing system led to the presentation last fall of a constitutional amendment for a tax law revision. The amendment is expected to be given an interpretation by the State Supreme Court in October.

FRENCH DEBATE ON FOOD SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The economic situation of France was the subject of a number of interpellations and of an outspoken statement on the part of M. Violette, the Minister of Supply, in the Chamber recently. He did not try to hide the fact that shortage in several essentials was serious. In order to make both ends meet until Sept. 15, 21,000,000 quintals of wheat were necessary. M. Violette declared, and in April the country only had 10,000,000. As for meat there was a shortage of 26,000 head of cattle per month. The cavalry needed 27,000 quintals of hay per day, and there would shortly only be 17,000, and by July 1 the amount would have decreased to 10,000. By June 30 there would only be a stock of oats for three or four days and of the necessary 15,000 tons of petrol for the needs of the civilian population only 2000 were available, the remainder of the stock being required for military purposes. With regard to coal the situation is just as serious, and in this connection M. Violette denounced in energetic language the speculators who, he gave a specific instance, mentioning the names of the persons concerned in the shameful transaction, forced the price of coal up from 180 francs to 350 francs per ton. The more coal is produced and the more is imported the less is avail-

able for the needs of the people, said the Minister, but he assured the Chamber that the severest measures were being taken to deal with the speculators. Delinquents were to be liable to imprisonment ranging from one to four months and to fines not exceeding 10,000 francs. It was for the deputies to say so, if they did not consider the penalties severe enough, and they must take measures accordingly. Judging from the temper of the nation's representatives at the Minister's statements, the Government will have every support in its prosecutions of those persons who are making money out of the difficulties and hardships which the war is imposing on the country at this time of crisis.

Having with perfect frankness exposed the gravity of the situation, M. Violette then went on to describe the measures which he has taken to deal with it. He has based his action on the assumption that taxation can only be operative if both production and sale can be controlled; therefore only in the case of bread; that cards are only possible if an average can be established among different classes of consumers; and that certain supplies must be distributed by the State as in the case of coal. To meet the deficiency in wheat he has decreed the mixture of bran with wheat to the extent of 95 per cent; he has requisitioned all flour in the possession of biscuit makers and tradesmen other than bakers. M. Violette deprecated the adoption of drastic measures too suddenly, since he considered that they would defeat their own purpose. He estimated that the harvest would give 36,000,000 quintals, that is a provision of flour for six months, including offals. There would also be substitutes amounting to a two months' supply and with economy a nine months' supply of wheat for the country could be counted upon. M. Violette asked the country's support of the Government measures. Only thus, he declared, could they be at all effective.

With regard to the means taken to insure economy in the consumption of meat, M. Violette reminded the Chamber that the decree enforcing two meatless days which had come into force on May 15, had been adopted on April 18, and he added that all the provincial butchers had kept faithfully to its terms. He was opposed to the adoption of cards with regard to the distribution of meat, pointing out that the quantity which could be allowed per head under that system, rationing being at the rate of 20 per cent, would amount to 82 grammes of raw meat per meal, and M. Violette contended, and in this he was supported by a number of the deputies of the Left, that working people could not do with so small a quantity. M. Violette enlarged on the difficulty of establishing a card system, but it was evident that the feeling of a large part of the Chamber was not hostile to it. M. Comper Morel of the Extreme Left remarked that what was possible in Germany was quite possible in France. At this point M. Violette again passed some severe criticisms on the action of speculators and again declared that the most stringent measures and sanction would be adopted to deal with the scandal. If we do not manage to effect important restrictions in the meat consumption, he declared, the food supply of the Army will be threatened, and then that of the whole of France. The question of the shortage of coal was left to be dealt with at a later sitting of the Chamber and M. Violette concluded his speech by announcing that the tax on butter would not again be imposed and that in the case of sugar an extra quantity would be allowed for the making of jam.

FOOD PROFITS CAUSE PROTEST FROM LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In many parts of the country organized labor is protesting against the scandal of food profiteering, and also against the hardships inflicted on those who have to wait in long queues for food.

At Woolwich the food vigilance committee has published a leaflet, which begins with the words, "What should you stand in queues for food for your children?" and advocates the regulation of all foodstuffs on a family basis, pointing out that when the work people demand it, the Government will adopt this measure. At the foot of the notice is a form to be signed, containing a declaration to the Prime Minister, urging the Government to purchase all essential imported foodstuffs, to commandeer or control all home-grown food products, and to "regulate on a family basis at reasonable prices the distribution of food to rich and poor alike." This declaration, when signed, is to be returned to the secretary to be forwarded to the Prime Minister.

At Nottingham a well-attended meeting of trade unionists, representatives of cooperative societies and labor organizations was held, which strongly condemned profiteering, and called upon the Government to bring the following recommendations of the war emergency workers' national committee into operation at once:

1. The purchase by the Government of all essential imported foodstuffs.
2. The commandeering or controlling of all home-grown food products.
3. The placing on the retail markets of supplies so obtained at prices which will secure the full benefit of Government action to consumers.
4. The selling of bread and flour for the period of the war and for six months afterwards at a price not exceeding 6d. per quarter loaf, any loss to be met by a portion of the general cost of the war.

At Southampton a food conference has been held under the auspices of the Trade Council, which is to inaugurate a campaign against high prices, arrange an open-air demonstration, get up a monster petition to local members of Parliament, and set up a vigilance committee.

GERMANS SEIZE MORE BELGIANS

Arrests at Brussels Made in Retaliation for Alleged Abuses of Prisoners Taken in Campaign in East Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received from the Belgian Minister new revelations of atrocities committed by Germany in its depredation campaign. It is related that certain German prisoners were taken by the Belgians in German East Africa, notably Tabora, and sent to France for internment, because of the bad conditions in Africa.

Germany alleged that this internment of the German prisoners was inhumane, and negotiations followed, through the medium of the Vatican. Belgium offered to exchange the prisoners for Belgian subjects interned in Germany. The German Government promised to take this offer under consideration. However, 24 days after the promise was made, according to the communication delivered by the Belgian Minister to the State Department, "the German Government, without answering the proposal which Belgium had made, brutally arrested at Brussels and deported to Germany some 20 persons, all colonial officials or directors of colonies."

Counselor Polk, acting Secretary of State in the absence of Mr. Lansing, made the following statement:

"The Belgian Government, through the Belgian Minister in Washington, has called the attention of the Department of State to the unwarranted deportation by the Germans of a group of some 20 prominent Belgians in retaliation for what Germany claims to be the inhumane treatment by Belgium of certain civilian prisoners taken at Tabora, in German East Africa."

"The facts are that upon the capture of Tabora the Belgian authorities determined to take the German women, children, and civilians from German East Africa to France, where they would be interned. The whole Tabora region had been devastated by the war, and it was impossible for these prisoners to live there, whereas in France they could be properly cared for. The Germans alleged that this was inhumane treatment and that the health of the prisoners was jeopardized."

"Belgium offered to exchange the civilians for Belgian subjects interned in Germany. On June 5 Germany, through the Holy See, stated that the Belgian offer would be taken under consideration by the German Foreign Office. On June 29 the German Government, without answering the proposal which Belgium had made, brutally arrested at Brussels and deported to Germany some 20 persons—all of whom were colonial officials or directors of colonial companies."

"It is pointed out to the Department of State that it is a distinct and decided policy on the part of the Belgian Government to treat prisoners with the utmost humanity and care, which is in direct contrast with the policy of Germany. Most of the prisoners taken by the Germans are advanced in age, and the treatment accorded them is likely to prove particularly severe upon them."

"Following is the text of a telegram reporting the circumstances sent to the Belgian Minister by Baron Beyens, Minister for Foreign Affairs:

"The King's Government has made known to the American Government the German Government's communication made through the Minister of the Netherlands on May 17, about the transportation from Africa to Europe of German civilians, and its reply containing an offer to exchange those civilians for its nationals who are still interned in Germany."

"On June 5 a telegram from our Minister near the Holy See informed me that the German Government did not refuse to take our offer into consideration, but would wait for the opinion of the German authorities at Brussels and the German General Staff."

"On June 29 the German Government, without answering our proposal of an exchange, brutally arrested at Brussels and deported to Germany 20 colonial officials or directors of colonial companies, prominent among these the former Marshal of the Court of Leopold II, a Director of the National Bank, and Count Hippolyte d'Ursel."

"An official intelligence of the Wolff News Agency tells us that these retaliatory measures were taken because of the treatment accorded by the Belgian troops after the capture of Tabora to German women, children, and civilians not liable to military service. They were compelled (according to Wolff) to travel across the Congo to the great danger of their health, interned in France instead of a neutral country, notwithstanding the reiterated steps taken with the Belgian Government."

"We protest against these false allegations. While the civilian Germans were brought back to Europe, it was on the request of many of them and in the interest of the health of all. Had we not done so we should have been charged with leaving them to die in Africa, in a country ravaged by war and in a perilous climate. We hold certificates signed by the parties concerned themselves which show that their treatment all through was extremely humane."

CONCERNING ITALIAN SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The new decree concerning the Italian mercantile marine, which is designed to prevent ships from lurking in harbor to avoid the

submarine danger under pretext of needing repairs, renders it compulsory for Italian ship owners to notify the authorities of needed repairs, for which an approximate time will be determined by them, and any disregard on the part of ship owners will be punished. The State undertakes to share the insurance premium paid by ship owners, on the condition that should the ship be lost, half the insurance money paid shall be used by the ship owner for the purchase of a new ship. As a further means of eliminating causes of loss of time a conciliation and arbitration commission has been instituted to settle disputes between ship owners and dockers, etc. Much delay in the movement of ships has occurred at Savona, where cases have been cited of ships remaining at the landing stage 40 and 50 days, and through mismanagement in the loading of trucks and the distribution of goods by rail large sums of money have been wasted. For the British Admiralty ships bringing coal to Italian ports the rate of unloading has been fixed at 1000 tons a day. At Genoa nearly all the colliers bringing coal for the State railways are unloaded by electric elevators at a minimum rate of 1000 tons a day, but many of the ships delay their departure, remaining empty in the harbor.

FARMERS DISCUSS INCREASE OF CORN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England—The agricultural campaign is going steadily forward; a meeting of farmers was held in Easingwold, Yorkshire, to consider the request of the North Riding War Agriculture Committee to plow out grass land for the cultivation of corn in order to increase the production of food.

Mr. Henry Hawking, a member of the North Riding War Agriculture Committee, made some practical proposals as to what should be done to increase the food supply. He was strongly opposed to plowing out clayey soils on account of their not being adapted for growing wheat. Medium soils at present under grass, he considered, could with advantage be brought into arable cultivation. As an alternative to plowing up strong, clayey lands, Mr. Hawking proposed that suitable light-land grasses should be immediately brought into cultivation, and that no clover or grasses should be sown. He also advocated that all clover fields should be brought into arable cultivation for next year's crop. He thought that if by September it was still found that grain would be largely required in the future the State should ask farmers to plow out such lands and sow them with corn. He considered that such a policy could be continued for four years if necessary, and it would be less destructive to agricultural interests than plowing out strong, clayey grass, and would have the advantage of procuring more food.

Mr. Hawking then moved a resolution recognizing the duty to produce more corn, and proposing that all clover fields, including those sown during the present year, should be brought into cultivation and sown with grain, thus bringing about three-fourths of the present arable land into corn cultivation instead of about one-half now in the production of corn; and submitting that a policy of this kind will bring better and cheaper results to the nation and be less destructive to the future of agriculture than the proposed plowing-out of strong-land young grasses.

Col. A. G. Bodden, C. B., chairman of the North Riding War Agriculture Committee, considered that Mr. Hawking's proposals would go a long way toward solving the production problem. He thought a fresh survey should be made to obtain all the information necessary to decide which grass should be plowed out. The executive committee of the North Riding, he stated, had written a strong letter to the Board of Agriculture, setting forth Mr. Hawking's proposals, and asking that the land which was to be sown with seeds should be counted in the 80,000 acres to be plowed out for which Yorkshire is responsible. On the question of labor, he said, a committee was being appointed. He thought it probable that the soldiers now on the land who would be recalled to the Army on July 25 would be replaced by men less useful, but who might remain on the land till the end of the war, and he pointed out the advantage it would be to the farmers to teach them. He also thought that in future more women's labor would be employed and he believed farmers would find women very satisfactory.

SCANDINAVIAN LANDS IN GREAT DIFFICULTY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—News from the Scandinavian countries is still difficult to unravel. Strenuous efforts are being made in all of them to protect the people from starvation by increasing the home production, in case there should be no improvement in the transport problem, and the war should extend through the coming winter. It would probably be correct to say that great efforts will yet be made to keep the countries out of the war, in spite of all the provocations they receive; but it is remarkable how the feeling is growing in most quarters in Norway that the country is not far removed from the limit which no nation can allow to be crossed without entirely losing its self-respect. The outburst of gratitude to the sailors all round the country on her National Day, May 17, provided the population with an outlet for many pent-up feelings.

Meanwhile representatives of the industries of each of the three Scandinavian countries have met to try to lay plans for mutual support. It being felt that Danish agricultural products, Swedish iron and machinery, Norwegian fish and fish products, nitrogen, pulp and paper can be exchanged between the three to a larger extent than hitherto, and it is considered that this movement may perhaps lay the foundations for a quickened commercial intercourse between the three neighboring countries even after the war.

The Danish Government, which has succeeded in arriving at clear working arrangements with the British Government, as far as the foreign trade is concerned, has also been contemplating the possibility of similar arrangements with the United States Government, with an organized office at New York. This plan has evidently been abandoned, but two delegates have been sent to Washington to represent Danish commercial interests, and they will be attached to the Danish Legation. As commercial advisers the delegates are Mr. Böggild, hitherto Consul-General for Denmark in London, and previously Danish Consul at San Francisco and Chicago; and Mr. Bøgh, formerly one of the heads of the Danish departments for export.

POSTAL AIR SERVICE IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOLOGNA, Italy—The commission appointed by Minister Fera to decide the question of a postal air service has concluded the first part of its work. A correspondent of the Tribuna who approached Senator Righi, the chairman of the committee, with a view to obtaining some information as to its proceedings and the future of the postal air service, was told that as several private firms had sent in offers, any expression of opinion on the subject would be unfitting. Senator Righi, however, uttered a few words of warning against extravagant expectation concerning the airport. A fixed timetable, as regular and precise as those of railway or automobile services, was not, he said, to be expected from an airport. It was not possible at present, if the calculations of their technical advisers were correct, to count on more than 10 days in each month when the air service could take place satisfactorily. To a question as to whether the air postal service would come to an end after the war, Senator Righi replied that he did not think so. The first service to be set up experimentally would, he thought, link up Sardinia with the mainland. For several reasons the committee had warmly approved of this project.

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AUSTRALIA'S SHIP CONTROL POLICY

By Shutting Out Competition Commonwealth Has Been Able to Keep Rates Down Thus Helping to Feed Britain

MELBOURNE, Australia.—It is hardly realized all that the Commonwealth Government has done in the direction of minimizing the loss sustained by Australia in consequence of the depletion of the world's tonnage arising from the war. She has given a lead to all the Allies in a number of directions, representing an aggregate saving to the Commonwealth alone, of millions of pounds sterling. So skillfully has the Government organized the limited amount of freight available, that Australia, although the most disadvantageously circumstanced of all the Allies, has suffered the least. In fact, she has scarcely suffered at all.

The Federal Government became engaged in the shipping industry first, because it recognized that if the transport of the wheat crop were left to the commercial agents, a very small portion of the harvest would be moved, and that, for the conveyance of this portion, prohibitive freights would be charged. Mr. Hughes, therefore, on behalf of the Federal Government, decided that the export of the whole crop would be controlled by the Government. For this purpose, he appointed two of the leading Australian firms to act as chartering agents to secure the freight necessary for the transport of the wheat. No one else was permitted to enter the freight market against them, and the consequence was freights were kept down.

The Government charterers did not go on the market as private firms, but as the representatives of the Australian Government, and this gave them an immense advantage. International considerations will probably prevent from being published the complete story of how shipowners were induced to carry wheat against their will. But it can be said that, had the Government not intervened, many vessels that carried wheat from Australia would have taken other cargo instead, and many of them would have preferred to leave ballast rather than take wheat, had they been given a free choice of their destinations. Even the price which competing charterers would have offered them—and they would certainly have had to offer the world's price—would not have induced many of these ships to carry wheat. But the Federal Government, under the War Precaution Act, has extraordinary powers, and it did not hesitate to use those powers in order to secure the necessary ships.

The Government safeguarded the farmer from being mulcted in extortionate freights ruling in other parts of the world. The last quotation for freight to carry wheat from Argentina to Great Britain was 150s. On that basis the freight to Australia should be 300s. for the voyage is twice as long. But the highest rate yet paid by the Commonwealth Government for a wheat steamer is 125s., and the average rate is under 100s. The difference between the Australian rate and double the Argentine rate is what the community has gained by the Government intervention. Putting that difference at £10 a ton, the saving to Australia has been something like £18,000,000.

Apart from wheat, the Government did not interfere with other freights. It only kept a paternal eye on the whole situation. As the need for intervention developed, it extended its beneficent control. It created a committee under the presidency of Admiral Clarkson to control the coastal trade. This committee was removed from the sphere of political influence and followed a policy of interfering as little as possible with the owners of interstate trading vessels. The Government provided, first, that no ship on the coastal trade registered in Australia could be removed to other waters without permission, thus assuring the maintenance of an adequate service to the Australian community. It then provided that the rates of freight charged on the coastal trade should not be above those ruling prior to the war, unless special reason for the increase could be shown. Beyond these matters of public policy it did nothing arbitrary. It simply invited the cooperation of the owners in so organizing the trade that the maximum service could be obtained from the vessels available.

The next move was the purchase by the Commonwealth of 15 steamers. This deal brought forth much criticism, as Mr. Hughes acted without parliamentary authority, but a review of the circumstances will reveal the position. Freight rates were enormously high and tonnage exceedingly difficult to obtain. Immediate action was necessary, not only to provide tonnage, but to exert a standing influence on the freight market, if Australia were not to suffer a national calamity. Had Mr. Hughes publicly announced his proposed purchase, he would have had to pay exorbitant prices for them. No figures have yet been published concerning the net profit earned by these steamers, but the vessels that have already taken cargoes of wheat from Australia have earned an average gross freight of about \$37,000 a trip, and it is estimated that the excess of receipts over expenditures up to June 30 this year will exceed \$500,000. The advantage given by the possession of these ships is more indirect than apparent, but it is safe to say that had it not been for these vessels, and the use of the interned enemy steamers and prizes, Australia would have been very seriously handicapped

by lack of means to convey her products abroad.

Australia was the first of all the nations to employ enemy vessels and prizes in ordinary mercantile work, and to utilize cargo space on transports. In both these matters and in the policy of controlling shipping generally, Great Britain was glad to follow the lead given her by Mr. Hughes in Australia. Australia stands out as the first country in this war systematically to organize the whole shipping industry. By organizing in many directions—limiting the number of ports of loading and discharge, for instance—none of which would have been possible with a number of competing firms, but all of which was easy of accomplishment under Government control, hundreds of days were cut off the aggregate time occupied by all the vessels chartered on their respective voyages. It therefore became possible to run more voyages with the same number of ships. The saving in this direction alone represents hundreds of thousands of pounds.

Perhaps an even better test of the value of this organization is furnished by the record of exports. While other nations had to reduce their exports to suit the reduction in the tonnage available, Australia was able last year to export every ton of produce for which there was no local market, with the exception of wheat; and even of wheat there was a greater quantity exported than during any previous year. At the end of last year there was not a single product, except wheat, to go forward. That is an achievement which is probably known to very few, but the significance of which cannot be overestimated.

Every trade built up with other countries in pre-war years was considered, and where war conditions threatened to interfere with it, and break off established connections to the detriment of Australian commerce, an endeavor was made to assist those concerned, both by imports and exports. As a result of the Government's action in this direction, very little falling off in exports of this description was recorded. The imperial aspect of the trade with South Africa was very carefully considered and the requirements of the Union were catered for both by full cargoes and by partial shipments. Although, on a parity with the world's freights, the ruling rate between Australia and South Africa should have been at least 120s., the highest rate that the South African importer was asked to pay was 90s.

The establishment of the Commonwealth Shipping Board, to control questions relating to all overseas merchant shipping and cargoes, shows the Government's anxiety to help matters. Here again, the Government's desire to refrain from harassing the owners is shown, for of the 11 members of the board, six are steamship owners. This board has executive powers and is commissioned to inquire into all questions which offer some hope of revealing a way by which available tonnage may be made to carry more produce. As the prosperity of every section of the community depends largely upon Australia's ability to maintain her exports, the importance of the board's duties will be realized.

One of the first objects of the new shipping board is to decide what articles, or description of cargo, are necessary to Great Britain in connection with the war. Although the primary object of Government intervention in the first place was the conservation of Australian interests, the authorities have never lost sight of the fact that Australia is part of an Empire, and that the Empire is at war. Besides benefiting the whole Australian community, therefore, the Government by its action in assuming control of all shipping has aided materially in the feeding of Great Britain, and in supplying her with munitions which would have otherwise had to bid against unessentials for the cargo space available. The shipping policy of Australia is, therefore, a large factor toward the winning of the war.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY DEFINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Lord Desborough presided over a meeting held in the Caxton Hall under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, at which Capt. Richard Jebb read a paper on "The Proposed Imperial Development Board."

Captain Jebb traced the growth of the idea of an Empire Development Board from the Imperial Conference in 1907 up to the recommendation of the Dominions Commission. He maintained that the Empire needed first and foremost a definite economic policy, of which the primary aim should be to make it as easy as possible for the people to make money, produce commodities, or invest money within the Empire than in foreign countries. If this condition was secured all the rest would follow naturally. Most of those who had studied the question independently of political parties agreed, he said, in holding that Empire development, so far as it demanded joint action by the several governments, involved two main policies, which were not alternatives at all, but complementary and necessary to each other. They might be expressed in two words—preference and communications. He therefore criticized the recommendation of the Dominions Commission because it was proposing to assign purely advisory functions to the Imperial Development Board, which would investigate and prepare statistics, but have no executive power. It would, however, investigate a number of highly important subjects—communications by steamships, cable and railway; the mechanism of trade in its widest sense, which included much more than patent law, trade marks, copyright, etc., and the larger aspect of migration within the Empire. The Dominions Commission was also definitely contemplating the extension of its functions to include administration.

SUPPORT GIVEN FRENCH WAR AIM

After Speech by M. Ribot French Chamber Votes 467 to 52 for Government Order of Day, Socialist Minority Dissenting

FRANCE'S DECLARATION OF WAR AIMS
"The Chamber of Deputies, the direct representative of the French people, greets the Russian democracy and the other Allies, ratifying the unanimous protest which was made to the National Assembly in 1871, by the representatives of Alsace-Lorraine, torn from France against her will, it declares that it claims from the war which has been imposed on Europe by Imperialist Germany, besides the liberation of invaded territories, the return of Alsace-Lorraine to the mother country and the just reparation of damages incurred. Harboring no thought of conquest or of enslavement of foreign populations, it expects that the effort of the armies of the Republic and those of the Allies will make it possible, after the destruction of Prussian militarism, to maintain durable guarantees of peace and of independence for all peoples, both great and small, in an organization which has already been outlined in the society of nations and the confidence of the Government will insure these results by the diplomatic action of all the Allies, passes to the order of the day."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—All through the day and long after the brilliant June sun had set and given place to the light of a full moon, crowds had impatiently waited on the Quai d'Orsay and the Place du Palais Bourbon for the lengthy secret sittings, held over a period of three days, to come to an end. A little before 12, on the night of June 4-5, the bell announcing the suspension of the sitting rang again. For the third time that evening, and the public attempting to enter the Palais were pushed back by the guards. But the long wait was practically at an end, for a few minutes past midnight the doors were thrown open and immediately the crowd filled the galleries and every place to which the public have right of entry.

The sitting began at once. M. Paul Deschanel read the several orders of the day in his possession, the first of which, that of MM. Charles Dumont and Klotz, given above, was accepted by the Government. It carried the signatures of the representatives of all the political parties in the Chamber with the exception of the Socialist group. The latter were responsible for the three other orders of the day, which represented the divergent opinion of the Socialist party at this juncture of international affairs.

At 20 minutes to 1 M. Ribot ascended the tribune and began his speech. He asked that the order of the day, signed by M. Dumont and a number of deputies, be voted unanimously by the Chamber and proceeded thus:

"The long debate which has just closed has shown in its every phase a spirit of sincerity and of patriotism which is to the honor of all the parties in this Chamber. We may not be agreed on a question on which it was necessary for the Government to take action. It has already explained the motives for its decision, a decision on which it cannot go back. But other divergences do not alter fundamental facts, they do not cause division amongst us. The responsibility of the Government is toward the whole nation, not merely toward any particular party in the Chamber. It desires, however, to recognize the sincerity of the motives which have inspired the Left. Those members can, without sacrificing their own convictions, vote the order of the day which has been drawn up in common agreement with all parties. It is the expression of the sentiments of the French democracy; it affirms the sovereignty of the Nation expressed in the Chamber's deliberations. Secret diplomacy has been spoken of, but there can be no such thing in a Republic such as ours, in which everything must be done in the light of day. French diplomacy is one of sincerity. It is frank and unambiguous, and with you the decision of all delicate problems lies finally, a decision in the taking of which you are inspired by consideration of the interests of our great country."

Turning to the terms of the resolution, M. Ribot pointed out that they do not include any ambitions toward conquest or enslavement. "Such a policy," he said, "is not that of France who herself has, for 45 years, suffered from the blow dealt her by the annexationist ambitions of her enemies. Today, France demands for the peoples of oppression, but that revenge which consists in embodying in the constitution of nations the ideas of justice, liberty and equilibrium which are those of France. We must not allow ourselves to be deceived by formulas, the originators of which will not face the light of day. We know their objects. They would like to confuse the democracies of the world, to make them believe that we are a nation thirsting for conquests. What we seek is justice; we want those provinces which have never ceased to be French. Out of their own free will they gave themselves to France; during the great Revolution, in 1790, they came to the celebration of the Federation and gave us their adherence. Since then they have lived our life, they have been a part of France, and when they were torn from us we felt that this noble country had lost something which was a very part of it. They must return to France because they belong to her, because they do not belong to those who took them, not by persuasive means as we had done, but by violence, by that very force of war which we repudiate. We will have none of these violent annexations, we simply want the restitution of what is our own."

And addressing the Socialist Party and its leader, M. Ribot eloquently impressed on them that this question of Alsace-Lorraine was one which was far above all petty divergences, because it was essentially a national question. "As for reparations," pointed out the Premier, "we only ask for those to which we have a right which nobody can contest, which the conscience of the entire world must grant us, reparation for those appalling injuries which have been caused by a war which has produced atrocities never equaled in history. What Frenchman is there who could not give his assent to this demand? Finally, does not this resolution open up fresh horizons, does it not echo the noble words of the President of the United States? The equilibrium of justice must be preserved by the guarantee of that League of Nations which is being formed today, which is being organized before our eyes, and which will, tomorrow, be the mistress of the world. Unfortunately, indeed, are those nations who, by preserving their old institutions, are prevented from entering it. Its appeal is uttered to all free peoples, to all those who want justice. In it lies the guarantee for the future, for our children, that there will be no return of the barbarity which we are combating today. When in a single resolution so many great ideas are combined, how could there be in this Chamber a single Frenchman who could refuse his vote, simply because agreement is lacking on other points? You can vote it honorably, conscientiously. And if you can vote it, then it is your duty to do so. Having the honor of addressing this appeal to you, not only in the name of France and in that of the victory of tomorrow and the destinies of the country, I express the strong hope that we may be unanimous. That will be the right reply to those who, by their intrigues, endeavor to cause division amongst us, to deceive us. It will be the reply of a united and therefore a victorious France."

M. Renaudel, the leader of the Socialist Party, declared his intention of voting for the Government order of the day, because it embodied the fundamental ideas of the Socialist majority, and because he did not wish to cause a split in the "union sacrée." priority was given to M. Dumont's resolution by 424 votes against 87, and it was adopted by 467 votes to 52. The dissenting voices were those of the minority of the Socialist Party, such men as Jean Languet, Alexander Brizon, Mistral, Raffin-Dugens, Sixte-Quenin, etc.

CONDEMNATION OF GOOD FOOD

Wastage by Consignees Which New York Officials Are Trying to Stop—Careless and Criminal Work in Handling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Willful destruction of foodstuffs which consignees refuse to accept after their arrival in this city, and which the inspectors of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs refuse to condemn as a whole, is a feature of the food situation in this city. Lucius P. Brown, director of the bureau, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the waste of foodstuffs caused by this practice was considerable. His inspectors were doing their best to report such cases, but the department had no power to compel the consignees to sell such goods. It should possess that power, in order that this wanton wastage might be prevented. Mr. Brown had already stopped the practice of using the Health Department's powers of condemnation as a tool, both for getting rebates for unsound goods, although no rebate was due because the damage had been done while the goods were in possession of the holder; and also the practice which appears to have formerly prevailed of issuing condemnation certificates on goods which were sound, the latter, said Mr. Brown, being plain rascality.

In the case of the members of the produce trade of New York City, by far the large majority were sincere, conscientious men, doing their best under an imperfect system. But there was entirely too much disposition on the part of some persons in the trade to assume a "don't-care" attitude in the matter of conditioning foodstuffs. A much greater proportion of such material was lost than there was any reason for. This occurred particularly when partly sound goods were embargoed by inspectors with instructions to remove the unsound portions. Prompt attention, which is not always given, would save by far the larger portion of all such consignments.

A number of factors caused spoilage of parts of food shipments. One was careless packing, and Mr. Brown had sent letters to consignees, shippers, railroads and everybody interested whenever a case was discovered to illustrate the fact that care in packing would help to preserve shipments intact, so that consignees would have no excuse for refusing shipments and ordering them sent to the dump.

Mr. Brown said his inspectors were watching this situation closely, and he took pleasure in pointing out that a number of women had organized a movement to buy in foodstuffs refused by consignees, and to salvage as much of it as was possible for the benefit of the people oppressed by high prices. Citation of several instances illustrating this sort of food wastage would, Mr. Brown thought, be of especial interest to other cities where large consignments of foodstuffs are received daily and where similar conditions no doubt existed. These citations prove that a considerable amount of wholesome foodstuffs is destroyed which prompt attention could salvage.

In the week ending April 28 consignees abandoned a large quantity of squash, kale and radishes when the percentage of damaged goods was slight. The consignees claimed in some cases it was impossible even to cover the freight charges on the shipment.

Another time a shipment of kale 50 per cent sound was rejected, turned over to the railroad's sales agent and by him assigned to the dump when inspectors interfered and sent the produce to the farm colony on Long Island. Here part of the kale was used for human consumption. More than half of the shipment was saved.

A car containing 197 baskets of radishes was rejected because the tops were not good, although the radish itself was undamaged. The inspector refused to condemn them, but they were destroyed without any effort by the consignee to sell them.

The reason why a shipment is refused is not always because it is partly unsound, or because it was packed so carelessly as to decay before reaching market. In many cases consignees reject shipments when the market is unfavorable, and in such case no attempt is made to salvage such shipments when the market does not justify such action in a pecuniary manner. "We invariably try to persuade the consignee," said Mr. Brown, "that it is his patriotic duty not to allow such waste. We ought to have the power to compel them to do this, but it would be much better if they would do it voluntarily. We need changes in the system of transportation and delivery which will make such willful destruction of food unnecessary and impossible."

Another matter worthy of attention was brought to the attention of the Senate Committee on Agriculture during April, by Prof. Glyde L. King of the University of Pennsylvania. Professor King mentioned an instance in Philadelphia in which 300 cars of potatoes were held on the tracks for a rising price. The potato track at Second and Master streets has a very definite limit. The railroads had ruled that unless cars on this track were unloaded no more could be sent into the city. Obviously, that made it possible for a very few men, by keeping their cars on the tracks there, to keep the price of potatoes going up practically as far as they wanted to.

In New York City there was no means of knowing, said Mr. Brown, whether this practice was resorted to, because all cars of produce for New

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York arrived in New Jersey and were brought to the city only for immediate unloading. If there was any holding it was done on the New Jersey side, and because of this New York officials were unable to check it up. Mr. Brown believed that the Lever Food Bill as a whole was not ideal, but it was something, and some bill was needed at once. He regretted that there was no provision in the measure to guard against willful destruction of food as it is practiced in this vicinity. But three-fourths of any law's strength lay in its enforcement, and he believed there would be enough "punch" behind food administration in the hands of such a man as Herbert C. Hoover to protect the public's rights in this and other respects.

LACK OF UNITY FELT IN SPAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
PARIS, France.—The Humanité publishes an interview with the Spanish deputy Señor Marcelino Domingo, who has recently visited Paris in addition to the French front. Señor Marcelino Domingo is a well-known writer and the successful director of the paper La Lucha (The Struggle), of Barcelona, and is also concerned in the management of several other Spanish publications. He is well known as a speaker among the leaders of the Republican Party, and in politics has made social questions his specialty and has also devoted much study to colonial and international problems.

Señor Domingo was deeply impressed by what he had seen in the Artois, where the systematic destruction of the fruit trees and of the towns by the Germans filled him with indignation. Such destruction, he said, does far more harm to those responsible for it than to those who are subjected to it. The rapidity with which reconstruction was going on in these districts impressed him favorably as a proof of the great recuperative powers of France and also of the country's unshaken confidence, for, as he said, it would not be possible to carry out reorganization so quickly and thoroughly unless the certainty was there that what had been gained would be kept definitely.

In answer to questions on the situation in Spain Señor Domingo declared it to be much sadder than that of the belligerents themselves. He deplored the want of unity among the people and the weakness of the Government. The greater part of the country, especially the mass of the people, he said, were in favor of the Allies. Only a minority existed who were strongly sympathetic with the Central Empires, a sympathy which seemed inexplicable, for the Germanophile elements often sacrificed the interests and even the dignity of Spain to the exigencies and provocations of Kaiserism. The most serious part of the Germanophile movement was that it was upheld in certain quarters which exercised considerable influence on the Government of the country. The Russian revolution, he said, had produced a great impression in Spain, greater perhaps than anywhere else. It was seen that the causes of the Russian revolution existed also in Spain, and for this reason it was not surprising to see Germanophilism flourish in Spain among the same classes and institutions which had brought about the ruin of the Tsarist regime.

The Russian revolution had shown the ease with which great political and social transformations could be accomplished and had made it felt that this was indeed a revolutionary epoch. He did not wish, said Señor Domingo, to emphasize the self-evident facts of the universal discontent which obtained in Spain among the people in the towns, as well as in the country; even the less enlightened classes perceived today that the present war was a duel between reaction and democracy.

He could not prophesy what would happen in future but he could affirm that the Spanish people wished more and more to join in the great movement of liberation undertaken by the European democracies and that come what might they would throw in their lot with that of the Latin countries and England. This main fact must not be forgotten, said Señor Domingo, the tendencies of Spain for the future, of that Spain that was to say which was alive and moving, that Spain, in fact, which worked and produced, were clear and definite. That Spain had long ago made the choice of her friends and her friends must not make any mistake as to the causes which had governed her choice.

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MAP FOUND TO REFUTE MYTH

Old Survey Republished by Historical Commission Said to Improve Story of Cherokee Indian Maiden Naming Localities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
COLUMBIA, S. C.—A Map of the Cherokee County and the Path Therein in 1730 has lately been republished in a bulletin of the Historical Commission of South Carolina. The original of this map is in the Library of Congress. It was first prepared by George Hunter, a surveyor who subsequently became surveyor-general of the Province of South Carolina. In making it, Hunter used data taken from a map of the Cherokee nation by Col. John Herbert and other data from his "own observations." About 1757 the document came into the hands of Governor James Glenn, who made additional notes.

According to A. S. Salley Jr., secretary of the historical commission, one of the significant values of the map is its refutation of the myth about a Cherokee Indian maiden bearing the mythical name of Catechee (which is not a Cherokee name), who rode to a mythical fort to warn a lover that the Indians were coming to overthrow the garrison. The girl was supposed to have named the streams she passed according to the number of miles she had traveled when she reached them.

Says Mr. Salley: "Hunter states that his map contained the path to Charlestown, its course and the names of ye Branches, Rivers and Creeks, as given them by ye Traders using that Nation." The map shows that Ninety-Six ("96") was the name applied so early as 1730 to the point which has subsequently become historical. At that time there was no fort there, and it was not until 1733 that the land there was taken up. Thomas Brown being the grantee for whom a survey was made in that year. There had previously to 1730 been no quarrel between whites and Cherokees and no massacres, attempts at or threats of massacres and not for many years (until 1759) thereafter were there any. In fact, there were no settlers in that country until long after 1730."

He goes on to note that no fort or garrison existed at Ninety-Six until after the Revolution. Therefore, he holds, disregarding Hunter's statement as to the names having been given by the traders from Charlestown to the Cherokee nation, it is evident that a Cherokee maiden could not have given the name of Ninety-Six and the landmarks between that point and Keowee while riding to inform her lover at a fort that the Cherokees were coming.

What the Government Has Done to Make Yellowstone Park More Delightful Than Ever.

The U. S. Government has done a lot for Yellowstone Park in plans perfected for the present year. In the first place, automobiles have superseded the time-consuming horse-coaches, and will be universally used for transportation hereafter. Then, also by Government arrangement, the hotels, camps and automobile transportation line will each be under one efficient management, which greatly increases the opportunity for perfect service.

Another accomplishment has been the final completion and development of the wonderful Cody Road through a section which all agree is more beautiful than any other part of the Park—so do not forget the Cody Road in your plans for a Yellowstone tour this summer.

Let me help you arrange, look after your transportation and sleeping car reservations, and let me send you an interesting illustrated folder describing the Park, with map and a lot of valuable information. No charge. Stop at the office or write.

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PROHIBITION IS TO BE DISCUSSED

Delegates to Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in Committee Sessions to Hold Several Hearings This Week

Prohibition, equal suffrage and biennial elections are among the subjects to be discussed this week in public hearings by committees of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. All committees are due to report on the measures assigned to them Monday next, July 16; meanwhile, the delegates are to reconvene tomorrow for regular sessions at which the proposals already reported from committee will be debated.

Since there are two amendments for prohibition pending before the committee on the liquor traffic, one of them backed by the Allied Temperance Organizations of Massachusetts, and, inasmuch as the liquor traffic has already served notice that it intends to be represented at the hearing in opposition, a vigorous contest is expected before the issue is settled by the convention. The first hearing by the committee is due to open Tuesday at 10:30 a. m., probably in Room 436. Three measures will be under consideration, the two prohibition proposals and the Lane amendment to prohibit intoxicating liquors containing more than 25 per cent alcohol.

The prohibition amendment backed by the Allied Temperance Organizations is a clear-cut prohibition of the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating beverages, excepting those intended for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes. The amendment has the approval of the Anti-Saloon League of America and is said to have been drafted after consultation with some of the experts of the league who have had extensive experience with the phrasing of prohibition bills in other states of the American Union.

The Allied Temperance Organizations' amendment was introduced in the convention by Delegate H. Huestis Newton of Everett, who has been for several years legislative counsel for antiliquor organizations in connection with temperance legislation at the State House.

The other complete prohibition resolution was presented by Delegate Roy F. Berggren, Finance Commissioner of Lynn, and for many years an ardent prohibition worker in his home city. His amendment is a straight prohibition of the manufacture, importation, sale or distribution of intoxicating liquors.

The Lane amendment, presented by Delegate Daniel W. Lane of Boston, contains a prohibition of intoxicating liquors with the exceptions noted in the first prohibition amendment, but follows this prohibitory clause with a definition of "intoxicating liquors" as those only which contain more than 25 per cent of alcohol. This amendment would exclude most whiskeys, gins, brandies and other "hard" liquors, but would retain wines, beers and the fermented intoxicants generally.

The Lane amendment is in line with what liquor dealers in many parts of the country, who foresee the inevitable doom of the whole traffic, have urged as a possible stop-gap of the prohibition movement. Its effect would also be not unlike the part-way prohibition provision in the food bill now pending in Congress.

Hart Order to Be Reported

An important gain for those delegates in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention who favor submission to the people of specific amendments, has been made in a favorable report on the Hart order, which is to be presented to the convention, when it reconvenes Tuesday, by the committee on amendment and codification of the Constitution. Three of the fifteen members of the committee dissented to the favorable report.

PRESIDENT PUTS EMBARGO UPON EXPORTS

(Continued from page one)

any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress: Provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another.

"Any person who shall export, ship or take out, or deliver or attempt to deliver for export, shipment, or taking out, any article in violation of this title, or of any regulation or order made hereunder, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and any article so delivered, or exported, shipped or taken out, or so attempted to be delivered or exported, shipped or taken out, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States; and any officer, director or agent of a corporation who participates in any such violation shall be liable to like fine or imprisonment, or both."

"Whenever there is a reasonable cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any article or articles in violation of the provisions of this title, the collector of customs for the district in which such vessel is located is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to review by the Secretary of Commerce, to refuse clearance to any such vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is required by law, and by formal notice

served upon the owners, master, or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, to forbid the departure of such vessel from the port, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart. Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this section shall take, or attempt to take, or authorize the taking of any such vessel out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her forbidden cargo shall be forfeited to the United States."

"And whereas, the public safety requires that succor shall be prevented from reaching the enemy;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that, except at such time or times and under such regulations and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress, the following articles, namely: coal, coke, fuel oils, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers, food grains, flour and meal therefrom, fodder and feeds, meat and fats; pig iron and steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel, ferro manganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives, shall not, on and after the fifteenth day of July, 1917, be carried out of or exported from the United States or its territorial possessions to Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Germany, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Great Britain, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Japan, Liberia, Leichtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Spain, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, or Turkey."

"The orders and regulations from time to time prescribed will be administered by and under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce, from whom licenses in conformity with the said orders and regulations, will issue."

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"Done at the city of Washington this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first."

"By the President,"

"WOODROW WILSON"

"Frank L. Polk."

Immediately after issuing the embargo proclamation, President Wilson made the following statement:

"In controlling by license the export of certain indispensable commodities from the United States, the Government has first and chiefly in view the amelioration of the food conditions which have arisen or are likely to arise in our own country before new crops are harvested. Not only is the conservation of our prime food and fodder supplies a matter which vitally concerns our own people, but the retention of an adequate supply of raw materials is essential to our program of military and naval construction and the continuance of our necessary domestic activities. We shall, therefore, similarly safeguard all our fundamental supplies."

"It is obviously the duty of the United States in liberating any surplus products over and above our own domestic needs, to consider first the necessities of all the nations engaged in war against the Central Empires. As to neutral nations, however, we also recognize our duty. The Government does not wish to hamper them. On the contrary, it wishes and intends, by all fair and equitable means, to cooperate with them in their difficult task of adding from our available surpluses to their own domestic supply and of meeting their pressing necessities or deficits. In considering the deficits of food supplies, the Government means only to fulfill its obvious obligations to assure itself that neutrals are husbanding their own resources, and that our supplies will not become available, either directly or indirectly, to feed the enemy."

The Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield, made the following announcement with reference to the procedure to be adopted by exporters in the United States in applying for export license:

"First, applications for licenses may be made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, division of export licenses, 1435 K Street, Washington, D. C., or to any of the branches of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and Seattle."

"Second, in applying for a license to export any of the commodities covered by the President's proclamation, applicants should give the following information in triplicate form: A, quantity; B, description of goods; C, name and address of consignee; D, name and address of consignor."

"Third, the license will be good for only 60 days, and at the expiration of that time must be renewed, and if not shipped within that time a new application must be made."

"Fourth, the various branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have been given full instructions as to the disposition of all applications for licenses."

It is the desire of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to minimize the exporter's difficulties as much as possible, and therefore where-

ever practicable the district offices will be authorized to issue the licenses. It is thought, however, that many of the applications may have to be forwarded to Washington for decision. In case exporters desire, they may telegraph their applications direct to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Export Licenses, 1435 K Street, Washington, D. C.

Neutrals Apprehensive

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declaring Holland is starving, Chevalier Van Rappard, Dutch minister in Washington, today bespoke the grave apprehension of neutral nations at America's embargo. Representatives of other countries vitally affected by President Wilson's proclamation shutting off food, feeds, fuels and other necessities, declared their "actual existence is threatened."

"We are starving," Mr. Van Rappard said today. "Our people are on rations. We will suffer most of war's terrible evils without being a belligerent. We are forced to depend on Germany for coal and on America for grain. Holland is at the mercy of your country."

It was the first complaint against the drastic action forced upon President Wilson by the war. Other neutrals are equally apprehensive. Each nation has its own case which it is placing before the United States trade tribunal.

GRAND LODGE OF ELKS BEGINS ITS BOSTON MEETING

(Continued from page one)

lowed, and the harbor trip offered the only opportunity available for seeing any part of the yard.

Tomorrow will be Cambridge and Historical day among the Elks. The Grand Lodge will hold a morning session behind closed doors in Tremont Temple, while the thousands of Elks visitors and their friends, who are here for recreation and revival of former fraternal life, will visit Cambridge, Somerville, Lexington and Concord. The Paul Revere route will be followed by many parties of visitors. At the Pale Face Gun Club grounds in Wellington the second annual trap shooting contest will take place at 9 tomorrow morning. At 8 o'clock tomorrow night the Elks will attend the performance of "Caliban," which is to be given especially in their honor at the Harvard Stadium.

Winthrop Lodge of Elks yesterday afternoon was the host to Grand Exalted Ruler Righter and his staff of Grand Lodge officers. George E. Parsons, exalted ruler of the Winthrop Lodge, was the official host on the occasion. A musical program and a dinner in the club house were part of the program.

The Elks' chaplain preached a sermon last night having to do with the loyalty of the Elks to the United States at all times but especially in this hour. Grand Exalted Ruler Righter at Winthrop had a like message.

The trains all day yesterday and those of this morning were crowded with members of the Order of Elks and those accompanying them. Thousands of Elks came by automobile from nearby states. There were some who motored here from a distance as well. The official registration quarters at the College of Business Administration of Boston University at Clarendon and Boylston streets was crowded all day yesterday and today. By last night more than 10,000 Elks had officially registered and today many hundreds more are writing their names in the enrollment books.

The two candidates for the place of Grand Exalted Ruler, John W. Stevenson of Fulton, N. Y., and Frederick Harper of Lynchburg, Va., are busily engaged in directing their campaign committees in the good-natured canvass for votes of the delegates to the Grand Lodge. As is common in such contests claims and counterclaims are being made by the candidates and their adherents.

RESERVISTS TO STUDY FRENCH

(Continued from page one)

First Regiment Field Artillery; Coast Artillery Corps and Naval Militia with headquarters at Fall River; students training for the Aviation Corps at Squantum, and the regular troops stationed at Ft. Strong.

Men desiring to take the course may apply direct to the office of the State Department of university extension at the State House where Robert H. Spahr has charge of the work, or they may telephone and write for full information in regard to the course. In some of the naval and military units the commanding officers have the necessary application blanks and as soon as men enroll an instructor will be appointed and the work started.

In case the enlisted men enrolled for a course are transferred to another camp or location within the State before the conclusion of the course the instructor will follow them. If the Massachusetts National Guard should be mobilized in a camp in the State, the men of the various companies will be able to continue their studies as soon as suitable hours for the classes can be arranged. If the men are called outside of the State, they may continue by correspondence if they choose.

Except for a charge of \$1 for special lesson papers used in the first course of 20 lessons, the instruction will be free. Members of the Harvard faculty in conjunction with the French officers on duty at the university are preparing the general outline for the work. Professors of French in a number of colleges and members of the staff of a French newspaper have volunteered their services for instruction. Military terms and ordinary French expressions will be taught with special emphasis laid upon pronunciation.

STRIKE AT AYER CAMP PROPOSED

Four Thousand Men Employed in the Work of Preparing for National Army Are Demanding Double Pay for Overtime

About 4000 electricians, carpenters and other workers at the Ayer cantonment, who are building the quarters for the National Army to be used next September, are threatening to strike unless their overtime pay is raised from 1½ times the regular rate to twice the regular pay, according to word received in Boston today. Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who has just returned from a tour of Maine, said that any such strike at this critical period in the preparation for the National Army would be very serious.

Work at the Ayer encampment is said to have far surpassed the construction at any other camp for the new army, as already a railroad loop seven miles long, several storehouses and two barracks for the artillery have been erected. At present the men are receiving a flat rate of \$4.50 an eight-hour day, and many are working for 10 and 12 hours.

General Edwards has inspected the roads in Maine, with regard to their suitability for use as marching routes, artillery routes and general military service, and has also made a general survey of all possible camp sites. While in Maine he inspected one of the marine units of the National Guard and says that they are one of the finest groups of men he has seen since taking charge of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A. All they need is some intensive training, he said, and plans for such work were left with the officers.

Arrangements were made for quartering the units of the Coast Artillery Corps of the Maine Militia in case they are called for active service.

Capt. William H. Wilson, U. S. A., and Capt. Forest E. Willford received telegrams from Washington today ordering them to report at once to Ft. Adams, Newport, R. I. Captain Willford has had charge of the arrangements for the training camps in the New England Department.

Captain Wilson has had charge of the Massachusetts Militia since Col. Beaumont Buck was ordered to France. No successors to the men leaving for Newport have been named.

Capt. John A. Pearson, who has had charge of the double tent on Boston Common, devoted to recruiting, has been appointed in charge of the Lawrence, Lowell and Haverhill recruiting district with headquarters in Lawrence. Sergt. Robert J. Carney will take his place on the Common. At the British recruiting office it was announced today that 175 recruits had been received since the office opened last Tuesday. Many men are enlisting for the infantry and there is still chance for those to be chosen in the "Princess (Pat's) Regiment" if they enlist at once, it was said. French-Canadians wishing to serve with those of their own race are being enrolled in the Two Hundred and Fifty-Fifth Canadian Overseas Battalion. All aviation applicants are being referred to the central office for British Recruiting in New York.

PLEAS AGAINST BILLBOARD MADE

(Continued from page one)

a legislative statute giving the commission power to make reasonable rules to regulate advertising near the parks and parkways under its jurisdiction. But the court held that the rule was not "reasonable" as the offense was aesthetic in character rather than one against public health or safety. The statute, so far as it allowed regulation of public advertising from the aesthetic standpoint, was declared to be unconstitutional.

Prescott F. Hall of Brookline, the next speaker, called attention to the recent Chicago billboard case before the United States Supreme Court where it was held that the city had a right to regulate public advertising under a State statute. He felt certain that a similar position would be taken by the Federal court on any case carried there from Massachusetts, provided the proposed amendment were adopted and the Legislature authorized local option in regulation of public advertising.

Mr. Hall pointed out that obnoxious sounds and smells have already been subject to public regulation and that it was only by chance that printed public advertising was not so included. In the early days of advertising, men called out the wares of their masters; this soon became a nuisance and steps were taken to regulate it under the police powers.

The particularly obnoxious side of advertising now is that which offends the eye, and it is necessary to bring within the police powers regulation of that which offends the aesthetic sense. Several cases in other states were cited where the courts have already recognized the aesthetic point of view.

The speaker closed with an argument that no person had a right to use his land to injure unreasonably his neighbor, from the standpoint of sight as well as of sound and smell, and that preservation of natural beauty is a desirable public object. James A. Lowell of Newton agreed with the previous speakers as to the urgent need of an amendment to regulate the billboard nuisance. The United States Supreme Court has become more liberal in its decisions, in cases arising under power delegated by a Legislature, and, therefore, perfectly legitimate, so far as the law of the State in question is concerned. The Chicago case indicated this and

thereby gave encouragement to other states.

E. B. Bishop, the city solicitor of Newton, called attention to the large electrical signs bordering the Boston Common which have on several occasions for lengthy periods flashed liquor advertisements.

The advertising people have gone the limit, and beyond, and the time has come to provide for a check to obnoxious advertising. A recent case involving removal of an offensive sign at Revere Beach, in which the petitioners lost, showed the need of the proposed amendment.

Former Attorney-General Boynton, who was a member of a State commission which investigated a report on public advertising in 1915, favored the amendment. He said he realized there was a proper field for public advertising, but that there also was need of regulation of this form of advertising in the interest of the public as a whole; that he stood behind all that was embodied in one report, a copy of which had been furnished the committee, and he hoped the amendment would be favorably reported to the convention.

Mayor E. O. Childs of Newton said there were three reasons why public advertising should be regulated: Advertising deteriorates adjoining property, offends the aesthetic senses of people and endangers the traveling public by obstructing the view.

James M. Codman, Edwin R. Warren, Percy M. Blake and Secretary Hartman of the Massachusetts Civic League were introduced by Mr. Richardson as citizens who had long been active in the movement to regulate public advertising.

Mr. Hartman said that the erection of a large beer sign on the old Hotel Pelham had been followed by a reduction of \$2000 in the taxable value of the property, for what reason he was not certain. He had been informed that the price paid for the installation of the sign was \$3000. All these speakers called attention to the many thousands expended by the State and city to beautify their respective park systems, only to have the beauty marred by objectionable advertising signs.

There was no outright opposition to the amendment expressed at the hearing but Henry Sterling, representing the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, said he hoped that if the amendment was to be adopted the delegates would bear in mind that thousands of laborers, either directly or indirectly, derive their living from the business of billboard advertising.

Public Affairs Committee

Preservation of property of historical or antiquarian interest was the first proposed amendment of the constitution heard by the committee on public affairs today. William Sumner Appleton of Boston spoke for the amendment, which had been introduced for him by Delegate Hutchings of Dedham. The proposed amendment gave the Legislature power to authorize the State or any municipality to make complete or partial takings of or to impose restrictions on, property of historical or antiquarian interest, restoring wholly or partly its former condition, compensation to be made to the owner.

The committee was disposed to think that such action would come under the head of putting the property to a public use and therefore that such an amendment is not necessary. Henry Sterling, for the State branch of the American Federation of Labor, supported the amendments for the public ownership and operation of street railways and for public ownership of public utilities, directing his remarks to the point that when betterments to the taking of street railways an equitable part of the cost shall be assessed on the property benefited. Replying to a question by Chairman George W. Anderson, he said that he believed in assessing betterments on property benefited by the construction of State highways. He also supported the fuel and ice amendment of Mr. Delaney of Holyoke.

Delegate Walter H. Creamer of Lynn spoke for the amendment that "every grant or franchise, privilege or immunity, shall forever remain subject to revocation, alteration or amendment," but it was the opinion of the committee that the point is already guarded sufficiently.

James Cox of Brockton began to speak for the municipal lighting amendment, but the committee told him that there is no need of an amendment to procure the doing of everything proposed by the pending measures.

George F. Washburn of Boston, for the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, favored limiting corporate franchises to 25 years, but said that the amendment favored by Mr. Creamer would satisfy him. Chairman Anderson proposed, and the committee seemed to agree, that the best way is to make franchises run during good behavior, under the present power to revoke at any time, and not compel the holder to come up at a particular time for a renewal. There being no other persons desirous of speaking, the committee declared the hearings closed upon the entire list of assignments.

Suffrage Committee Reports

Ought not to pass has been reported by the Constitutional Convention committee on suffrage, by Mr. Buttrick of Lancaster, on the amendment of Mr. Harrison of New Bedford to reduce the length of time required as qualification for registration and voting.

Ought not to pass has been reported by the committee, by Mr. Aylward of Cambridge on the amendment of Mr. George of Haverhill, relative to corrupt practices in elections.

MAGAZINE DENIED USE OF MAI

WASHINGTON, D. C.—August number of The Masses, a New York radical magazine, has been denied the right to the mails. Postmaster-General Burleson says the "general tenor of the magazine is objectionable."

SUFFRAGISTS TO RESUME PICKETS

Washington Watch Over White House Gates to Be Taken Up Again on Anniversary of Fall of Bastille, Says Miss Morey

Miss Katherine A. Morey, one of the women who served a three-day jail sentence in Washington for suffrage picketing in the vicinity of the White House, said today at her home in Brookline that the picketing will be resumed and maintained in Washington.

Next Saturday, July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, has been selected as an appropriate day to resume the vigil that has been kept up five months at the White House. "President Wilson himself has decided the course that must be taken," said Miss Morey. "After five months of peaceful and orderly protest, he has grown tired of seeing us about, and has made a move that simply has required us to turn militant. It is our intention to bring our arguments to his attention everywhere he is in Washington, whether at the White House, or at the theater, baseball games or on the golf course."

"We cannot see where we have been treated according to any standard of justice. The first time we were arrested we were fined for not keeping moving while engaged in picketing. The second time we were arrested, though we were moving, we were fined \$25 for 'unlawfully attracting an assemblage.'"

Miss Morey displayed a photograph taken at the time of the second arrest, showing that nobody was in the direct vicinity when she and her companion were placed under arrest. She had been making no address, and the arrest took place in front of the Belasco Theater, far from the White House, she said. "During the trial the judge was greatly embarrassed, and practically admitted that he just had to keep suffragists away from the White House," Miss Morey said.

He offered to release us if we would promise to stay away from the White House. We declined, and also declined to pay our fines. A sentence of three days was imposed, and all went to jail, where we were handsomely treated. The war's one concern was that some of us would go on a hunger strike, and he was greatly relieved when we didn't."

"This is the first time that suffrage has attracted the serious attention of the Government, and the course taken by the President has decided the course we shall take. For five months we picketed the White House with banners carrying extracts from Mr. Wilson's own speeches and writings in reference to democracy, which if they meant anything meant that women have a right to share in the responsibilities of government, since according to the Declaration of Independence governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We maintain that America will not be a democracy until all its citizens are enfranchised, instead of only half. I believe that President Wilson would send a suffrage message to Congress if he thought that the suffragist movement were destined to have an adverse effect on the conduct of the war."

Miss Morey had only praise for the attitude of the police, who showed the prisoners every courtesy. In prison, possibly with the hope of averting any thoughts of a hunger strike, the warden said that they were supplied with food of the most appetizing sorts. The trial took on the air of a suffrage meeting, as each of the 11 prisoners, defending herself, took occasion to make an address for the franchise.

One speaker spoke for half an hour on the advantage of Federal action over State action. After this the judge declared a recess. He returned to the bench determined upon one

point, that the suffragists must not go to the White House again with banners, and even offered to pay the fines of any of the prisoners who might be unable to pay. When all declined he gave them something near the minimum term in jail, though the fine first imposed, by recommendation of the prosecuting attorney, was the maximum penalty that could be named under the charge for which they were on trial.

Miss Morey denied that she and her companions looked on themselves in any way as martyrs. They were simply seeking a hearing in the only way they could, and seeking it at Washington, where the next action to advance suffrage must be taken. Sufficient strength has been shown in the states in favor of suffrage. The time has now come for Federal recognition, they believe, and they intend to keep up the tactics which "at last has brought suffrage to Federal recognition in the form of autocratic orders obviously issued from the White House."

They feel, Miss Morey says, that no time is more appropriate than the present, when so much is being said about "making the world safe for democracy," when women are being asked to give their money to the Government for Liberty Bonds, and to give up their sweethearts, husbands or sons to fight for a Government in which they have no voice.

REVERE BEACH ROAD AGREEMENT REACHED

According to Secretary Bernard F. Supple of the State Board of Arbitration an agreement has been reached between the management of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad Company, better known as the Narrow Gauge, and the employees who threatened to strike. A conference was held this morning at the State House at the office of the board at which officials of the company and representatives of the employees were present. Secretary Supple stated after the conference that an oral agreement has been reached and that it would be reduced to writing by tomorrow morning. The parties interested are to have until tomorrow morning to discuss the agreement and are to meet again with the board tomorrow. The conference tomorrow is held for the purpose of ratifying the agreement, and Secretary Supple stated that unless some unforeseen trouble occurs in the meantime the strike will be averted and an agreement satisfactory to both sides reached.

WALTHAM BAND TO PLAY

At the Boston Embankment on Wednesday, July 11, at 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock, p. m., a concert will be given by the Waltham Watch Company Band, Walter M. Smith, conductor. The program includes the following selections:

March, "Washington Grays," Graffius; overture, "American," Callin; cornet solo, polka, Smith (Walter M. Smith, soloist); selections from "Princess Pat," Herbert; popular medley, Denmark; "The Cavalry Charge," Luder; "The Opera Mirror," Robani; "Blue Danube," Strauss; "Way Down South," Middleton.

WIRELESS PLANT ARRESTS

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The locating of an "outlaw wireless" plant in Noank Woods, nine miles east of here, resulted in the arrest today of Otto Schramm, a German, and his twin sons, Otto and William, employed in local factories. The men are suspected of operating the wireless. The men were arrested by officers from the Government submarine base.

Little Effect on Market

CHICAGO, Ill.—President Wilson's export embargo proclamation had little or no effect on grain prices at the opening of the Board of Trade today, owing to the restrictive regulations enacted some time ago to prevent "speculation" in wheat futures. There was no trading in July wheat at the opening, which closed Saturday at \$2.07. September wheat was down one



More women's white corduroy tubskirts, \$3.95

Cream — rich white corduroy skirts go so quickly at \$3.95 that in spite of the fact that hundreds of women have bought them here we hardly ever have enough to advertise. One hundred new ones are ready today, they have never been on sale, so sizes are complete.

—Just as good as the corduroys, are some new shrunken gabardine, English pique and poplin tubskirts with flat flapped pockets, \$3.95.

Women's new shrunken gabardine tubskirts, \$5.75

—handsome —cloth buttonholes —big pearl buttons

Hand-made cloth button-holes, trimmed with pretty pearl buttons.

Filene's — mail orders filled — fifth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

ANTI-WAR MEN CHANGE SLOGAN

Chicago Meeting Declares for
"Immediate" Instead of
"Early" Peace—"Constituent
Assembly" to Be Called

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Forces working against the United States' participation in the war took further steps in organization at a meeting in Chicago Saturday and Sunday of "the second American conference on democracy and terms of peace." It was an anti-war and anti-conscription meeting, somewhat foreign, largely socialist, and for the most part local.

The temper of the gathering was denoted by its change of the plea of the first, the New York conference, for an "early, general and democratic peace," to an "immediate, general and democratic peace." A permanent and national organization of the opposition to American effort in the great struggle was announced in the plan for a "first constituent assembly," to be called on Sept. 1, either in St. Louis or Minneapolis.

Formation of "people's councils" is to be pushed as rapidly as possible over the nation. It was said that 20 have been organized and 60 more are under way, and for each 1000 persons in an economic or social group one delegate will be authorized to attend this "constituent assembly," which is to do very much what the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has done in Russia, to express the real will of the people and make its influence felt at Washington.

The pacifist thus describing the forthcoming gathering is none other than Louis P. Lochner, whom the beginning of the European conflict found secretary of the Illinois Peace Society. Mr. Lochner, as the organizing secretary of the people's council, will issue the call for the people's constituent assembly. In the meantime, a third conference is slated for the Pacific Coast.

The big meeting of this conference was planned for Sunday afternoon at the National League ball park. When the ball park was refused, the conference moved to Riverside park, close to a big workingmen's picnic.

William E. Mason, Illinois congressman-at-large, was the first speaker, and others included Miss Laura Hughes of Toronto, Canada, niece of Sir Sam Hughes, former Canadian war minister; James Maurer, said to be president of the Pennsylvania American Federation of Labor; Seymour Steadman, a prominent Socialist attorney of Chicago and recent candidate for Governor of Illinois; Mr. Lochner and Irwin St. John, Mr. Tucker of Chicago president. Morris Hillquit, international secretary of the American Socialist Party, was called to New York before the mass meeting. A couple of thousand, predominantly foreign, were on hand.

Congressman Mason made about the same speech as he gave at the first sitting of the conference on Saturday. He denounced the conscription act as unconstitutional. Then he announced that he was speaking for the "ten million mothers" likely to be affected, and told of receiving a letter from one of them applauding his cause. "If I am a crank, a Socialist, an anarchist, or whatever I am, that tear-stained letter has more weight with me than any newspaper in the United States," he declared. At this there was loud applause and the Congressman dilated further on calling for a "million unwilling boys to take them from their mothers."

Mr. Mason used to be a United States senator. His "Old Guard" record was referred to by the concluding Socialist speaker, who said he was glad to have Mr. Mason with them now, standing by the workers.

After the Illinois politician got through, the rest of the speeches played on just one theme, that this is a war for the benefit of American plutocracy and that plutocracy is in it to exploit the workers.

Miss Hughes made an enthusiastic speech about the people ruling, in the course of which she took the Canadian political system and conscription to task, and received much applause.

James Maurer, who followed, talked about plutocracy. Mr. Tucker, the chairman, interjected that "we refuse to see America reduced to despotism while fighting for democracy."

Mr. Steadman, who concluded, declared, "The cry for democracy by the world's plutocracy is for a bourgeoisie democracy, which means an unbridled, brutal method for exploiting the world's workers." He sharply attacked the British, as using the United States for their own advantage, and British rule in India, justifying the Indian plotters.

The resolutions prepared in advance and adopted at this mass meeting follow in the main the New York resolutions, touched up, brought down to date, and in several instances importantly altered. The audience felt the changed demand for an immediate rather than an early peace go by with one solitary shout. Its applause was reserved for the declarations about a war referendum, compulsory service, conscientious objectors, and serving outside the border of the United States. But, to note alterations from the New York resolutions, the Chicago meeting eliminated reference to "protection of small nations" at the request of the Irish, who said that was what Great Britain always said in behalf of its Irish policy.

Opposition to censorship was changed to abuse of censorship. A statement was put in the referendum on war and conscription. It was asked that the conscription law be amended that men drafted into the Army will not be compelled against their will to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Miss Jeannette Rankin

Member of the United States House of Representatives from the State of Montana

serve outside the borders of the United States. Reference to the standard of living of American workers before the war was changed from "low enough" to "shamefully low."

Release from punishment for those who on conscientious grounds refused to register was asked. The fixing of prices, advised in New York, was dropped as impossible and the "controlling of profits" substituted. "We oppose the insertion into any bills of a prohibition against strikes," read another addition.

Socialists Name Candidates

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Socialist Party convention, held here on Sunday, nominated Morris Hillquit for Mayor. The delegates declared their slogan in the coming campaign would be opposition to conscription. Frank A. Sieberman, who presided, was nominated for comptroller. The campaign committee was directed to collect funds for the benefit of those members who might need legal help during the campaign. Numerous resolutions were offered, one of which declared the Government should consider the cost of living "even to the exclusion of war matters."

GAS CONSERVATION BUREAU SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Since its creation by the last Legislature, March 16, 1917, the Oil and Gas Conservation Bureau has saved more to the State than the cost of operating the department for a period of five years. Art L. Walker, chief oil and gas conservation agent made this statement when questioned as to what headway the new bureau is making toward conserving the oil and gas of Oklahoma.

The chief item of saving has been in checking the enormous waste of natural gas. The "mudding in" system has been employed under direction of the department with great success.

In the past, when drilling for oil, operators oftentimes allowed the gas when encountered to "blow" for two or three weeks at a time until the rock pressure had gone down sufficiently to allow drillers to go deeper for oil. Under the mudding in process mud is pumped down outside the casing until the gas flow is checked. Large pumps mounted on wheels are kept at convenient places throughout the oil fields for such purposes.

It is estimated that prior to 1915 the waste of gas in the Oklahoma field was greater than the amount produced according to figures compiled by the corporation commission. The annual waste in the Cushing field alone was greater than the value of all the coal produced in Oklahoma in one year.

A conference of refiners will be held here July 9 following which a new standard will be fixed for grading gasoline. When this standard is fixed all persons or filling stations that sell gasoline which does not come up to standard must post a sign "inferior" in a conspicuous place on premises where their product is for sale.

DAYTON POWER'S BONDS

COLUMBUS, O.—The Dayton Power & Light Company has been given authority to issue \$4,210,000 of 5 per cent bonds and \$425,000 of 6 per cent preferred cumulative stock.

MISS RANKIN TELLS OF ADVANTAGES OF BALLOT TO WOMEN

Member of U. S. House of Representatives From Montana Is
a Speaker at Boston Meeting

Educational advantages of the ballot to women were discussed by Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin of Montana in a speech in Boston at Braves Field, the National League baseball grounds, yesterday afternoon, in which she declared that women will form opinions on public questions as soon as they are asked to express them at the ballot box. Miss Rankin was escorted to the speaker's stand by Congressmen James A. Gallivan and William H. Carter. She was the guest of the Boston Lodge, B. P. O. E. before taking an early evening train for Washington.

"We are now going to war to save a place in the world for democracy," said the first woman ever to sit in the national Congress in opening her address. "We must have democracy in government and democracy in social life if we are to have our social and industrial problems solved."

"If we women are asking to have a larger part in the Government, which in many instances controls the very lives of the children, it is not that we are complaining of what men have done in the past. We are merely asking to be permitted to do our work. It is not fair to ask men to do their own work and women's work too."

"One way to make women realize their responsibility to motherhood is by giving them the ballot. The ballot is merely an expression of opinion, and women will form opinions when they are asked to express them. At every election the electors are asked to express their opinions regarding candidates and issues, and these candidates and issues bear very directly on the welfare of the child and the problems of the mother. We are realizing more clearly than at any other time that women are real factors in government."

"The big problem before the people of America is democracy in industry. If we had democracy in industry, the tyranny that goes on could not exist. It is by the people who do the work that the hours of labor, the conditions of employment and the division of the product are to be arranged. We shall have democracy in social life when we have equal opportunities, equal protection and equal freedom for all."

Waste of food in the home was declared infinitesimal in comparison to the waste of land in the United States by Miss Rankin in the course of her remarks on her own State of Montana. She spoke of the great tracts of land in Montana used merely for grazing that had enormous agricultural potentialities. In providing the adequate machinery and transportation facilities for developing this land she declared that the people must be aided by the Government.

TEXAS TO PAY FARM LABOR HIGH WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—Texas farmers must pay higher wages for farm labor, according to a statement issued from the office of the State Labor Commis-

signer discussing the labor situation and outlining the steps now being taken to meet the situation and supply the Texas farmers with sufficient help to produce and gather their record food crops. The situation is acute, especially in the Southern Texas counties where the farmers and other employers had depended to a large extent on the Mexican laborers that had crossed the Rio Grande into Texas.

"While the Texas farmers are now receiving from 50 per cent to 200 per cent more for produce than was received two years ago, the wages of the farm laborer has remained practically stationary," says a statement from the labor commissioner's office. "It would appear that with the most serious shortage of labor confronting the State that it has ever faced, the farmer will have to offer a portion of his increased profits received for his product to the laborer, or face the alternative of having many millions of dollars worth of his crops go to waste in the field for lack of labor to harvest it."

STEEL ROLLING MILLS URGED IN NOVA SCOTIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, N. S.—The council of the Halifax Board of Trade recently passed a resolution calling upon the Government to assist in the development of mills to roll steel plates. It was pointed out in the resolution that steel shipbuilding on the lakes had been carried on for some years past, and that for all descriptions of structural steel they were dependent on outside sources, at a total cost of some \$100,000,000.

The resolution went on to set forth that it was expected that a large steel shipbuilding yard was about to be established in Nova Scotia. The council of the Board of Trade requested the Premier "to earnestly consider if the time has not arrived when the Government of Canada should take immediate steps to effect such an arrangement with the steel companies in Nova Scotia whereby they would be able to proceed at once to establish mills for rolling steel plates in connection with their plants."

CANADIAN MINERAL PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canadian metal and mineral productions have largely increased during the past 12 months, the total value in 1916 being \$177,357,454, an increase of just over \$40,000,000 compared with the previous year's output, or 29 per cent. Copper increased by over 18 per cent, the total value of the output being \$15,169,422, or an increase of 87 per cent. Canadian nickel mines also showed a big increased output as did asbestos, coal and petroleum. The total value of the metal and mineral production in 1913, the previous maximum production, was \$145,634,812.

HALF A BILLION MORE FOR SHIPS

Demand Likely to Be Made
Upon Congress at Once—
Shipping Board Statement
Shows \$500,000,000 Used

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Contracts already made and about to be closed have absorbed the \$500,000,000 appropriated for shipbuilding, according to a statement by the Shipping Board, and it is announced that another \$500,000,000 will be asked of Congress at once. It is understood that President Wilson is in full sympathy with officials who believe the Allies cannot win the war unless every resource is used to construct a great American merchant fleet.

First estimates of 3,000,000 tons construction within 18 months will be far exceeded if the plans of the Shipping Board and Major-General Goethals, manager of the board's emergency fleet corporation, are carried out. The present aim is to build at least 5,000,000 tons dead weight of shipping in addition to vessels already under construction for private account, which will be taken over by the Government.

"The vast resources of quick wood construction," says the statement of the Shipping Board, "are still far from exhausted, and we believe more steel contracts can be placed. We need wooden vessels of both slow and fast speeds. The slower can relieve our coastwise congestion and our car shortage. Many wooden ships can be built which are faster than the majority of the vessels now crossing the war zone."

General Goethals' attitude toward wooden ship construction still is somewhat in doubt, but recent reports have indicated that he is changing his view somewhat and favoring a larger wooden ship program.

Chairman Denman, in the Shipping Board's statement, reviews the steps leading up to the appropriation by Congress of \$500,000,000 for the construction of wooden and steel ships, declares more wooden ships are needed, and continues:

"All the Shipping Board feared in February regarding the effectiveness of the submarine has been realized. The principal appropriation of \$500,000,000 will not replace in 18 months over four-fifths of the Germans' destruction since Feb. 1. It is to America that the forces fighting Germany must look for the bulk of the replacement of the submarine destruction."

"Since our original project was

framed the United States has entered into the war, and our army in France will require an enormous fleet to transport men, their supplies and munitions. Submarines may reasonably be expected to appear along our coasts and compel us to curtail our naval assistance in European waters."

"The members of the board have under discussion the investment of another \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 in vessels. Such a proposal requires the approval of the President before presenting it to Congress. If Secretary McAdoo can suggest a reasonable place for it in our general scheme of financing for the war, and the President approve, Congress may be asked for a further appropriation of this amount."

ANTI-WAR PLANK OF SOCIALISTS WON BY 22,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The majority anti-war proclamation and program adopted at the St. Louis Socialist Convention, the document which led Allan C. Benson, party candidate for the presidency last fall, to say he would quit the party if it passed, carried by a majority of around 22,000 to from 2700 to 4700, according to the paragraphs voted on. Returns were tabulated at Socialist Party headquarters here on Saturday. The vote for the majority preamble was 21,639; for the minority preamble, 2752. All the big states went overwhelmingly for the majority, but a few of the little ones, like Nebraska, where the vote stood 56 to 86 in favor of the minority, went the other way. The majority program, in which Victor A. Berger largely figured, now becomes party policy without any formality.

Clarence Darrow is expected to go to Washington, possibly on Wednesday, in behalf of the free circulation of Socialist periodicals, particularly the American Socialist which was held up by the Postal authorities here last week. He was named for this duty by the national executive committee sitting here on Friday and Saturday. A committee to take up legal phases of the press situation, consisting of Mr. Darrow, Seymour Steadman of Chicago, Morris Hillquit and possibly Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, was named.

Word was received from the Socialist Congressman, Meyer London, that he would introduce a resolution on Monday asking a full and specific statement from the Post Office Department as to why the paper was suppressed.

A general defense of Socialists indicted for their antimilitary activities was agreed upon and it was decided to organize a force of lawyers over the country, such as are available to give their services to this defense.

ALLOWANCES FOR DEPENDENTS

Labor Committee of National
Defense Council Holds Con-
ference on Subject—Proposed
Legislation to Be Drafted

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Separation allowances for dependents of men in the military and naval service, compensation for injured soldiers and sailors, and pensions for widows and dependents, were taken up at a conference called by Samuel Gompers, chairman of the committee on labor of the Council of National Defense yesterday.

A tentative draft of proposed legislation is expected to be ready in 10 days. The final draft will then be forwarded to the Council of National Defense to be offered for congressional enactment.

August Belmont proposed a plan of insurance which would give the disabled soldier a lump sum, instead of a monthly allowance, thus enabling him to start in business for himself or finish his education which might have been interrupted by the war. This idea was supported by Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who stated also that "pensions should be adequate to enable all of the beneficiaries to maintain a decent standard of living without supplementary assistance from other sources."

The importance of "reeducation" was emphasized by Dudley M. Holman, president of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards. Under present conditions in allied countries, he said, 80 per cent are enabled "to take up painful occupations, taking away from the communities the cost of maintenance."

Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, chairman of the section on compensation for soldiers and sailors and their dependents, said it was the "duty of the Government to assume full responsibility for the care of all of its soldiers and sailors who participate in the war."

Mr. Gompers expressed himself quite clearly as to his belief in the Government assuming the cost of allowances, compensation and pension without depending upon support from other sources.

AGGREGATE RAILROAD EARNINGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—May reports of 130 railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission show an increase in net revenues of approximately \$1,500,000. The decrease in earnings of eastern roads of \$1,800,000 was more than offset in the total.

Make sure

You can't tell anything about unidentified gasoline until *after* you have used it.

Then your knowledge, as often as not, is in terms of carbonized cylinders, tardy starts, and sluggish pick-ups.

Don't take unnecessary chances—use SOCONY Motor Gasoline and be *sure*. Every gallon is like every other gallon, now or a year from now, here or a hundred miles from here.

Look for the Red, White and Blue SO-CO-NY sign. It stands for gasoline that is absolutely pure—power in every drop. Costs less by the mile, because there are more miles to the gallon.

Standard Oil Company of New York

DAVENPORT

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

torry lost in the enemy's powerful action Sunday between Pantheon and Froimont farm.

"In the region south of Filain artillery fire reached violent intensity. Around Pantheon a strong enemy attack was brilliantly repulsed.

"Later details of the enemy attack on Sunday between Pantheon and Froimont farm show that twelve fresh battalions and three different divisions of picked troops participated against us. The attack was accompanied by liquid fire. Prisoners taken by us confirm the heavy losses we inflicted on the enemy.

"On the left bank of the Meuse, in the salient, west of Mort Homme, two attacks were repulsed.

"In the Champagne, raids were repulsed between Rood, St. Hilaire and St. Souplet."

Russians Capture Towns

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—Four more towns in Galicia were captured by the advancing Russians today, Jesupoleczow, Paveleche, Rybno and Starylske. General Brusiloff's cavalry, the official statement said, had now reached the river Luvka.

In the Caucasus, the war office said under pressure of the Turks the villages of Pendjyn, Khamlik and Kas-rishireu had been evacuated.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The official statement issued by the German War Office on Sunday reads:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht: On the coast, in the Ypres and Wyt-schaete sectors, near Lens and between the Somme and the Oise, there were artillery duels of varying intensity. A British reconnoitering advance east of Ypres broke down. Our reconnoitering detachments took prisoners northwest and west of St. Quentin.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: After strong artillery fire which lasted all day the French advanced in considerable force in the evening for an attack west of Cerny. The assault broke down with heavy losses under our fire and in hand grenades encountered. During the night several attacks on our trenches south of La Rovelle Farm and southwest of Ailles failed. Our troops made a successful surprise attack against an enemy field post at Mannejan Farm, south of the Laon-Soissons Road.

In the western Champagne on Sunday morning a further attack by the French at Mont Carnillet was repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery fire increased in the evening to great intensity. In the night the French made strong attacks on Hill 304 and the western slope of Le Mort Homme. They were repulsed. Fighting is proceeding in some trench sections.

Army group of Duke Albrecht: Aside from an occasional revival of artillery fire on the Lorraine plain and a successful forlaid encounter on the Rhone Canal there were no events of importance.

Between the Stripa and the Zlota Lipa the Russians were unable to renew their attacks after their vain sacrifices of the previous days. Near Zboroff this morning an enemy attack without artillery preparation broke down with heavy losses.

There was fighting near Stanislaw yesterday and this morning. Austro-Hungarian regiments in hand-to-hand encounters repulsed several Russian divisions, whose storming waves, broken by our destructive fire, had pushed forward as far as our position.

Near Huta, in the upper valley of the Bystritsa Zolotvina, a Russian attack was repulsed.

The situation is unchanged on the Macedonian front.

In a renewal of their attack at Stanislaw and Halicz, the key to Lemberg, Russian troops have gained ground. This is announced in the supplementary statement issued from German headquarters on Sunday night.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

We carried out successful raids on Saturday night southeast of Hargicourt and north of Ypres, taking some prisoners. There is nothing further to report.

The official report from British headquarters in France on Sunday night reads:

Yesterday the enemy troops again displayed the greatest activity in air fighting, which continued throughout the day. Hostile aircraft worked in large formations, which were frequently broken up by our pilots.

Our airmen carried out a number of successful raids, in the course of which the enemy airdromes, depots and troops were attacked with bombs and machine-gun fire, and considerable damage caused. Six enemy machines were brought down in the combats, and 10 more were driven down out of control. Eight of our machines are missing.

Except for artillery activity on both sides at several points along the front, there is nothing further to report.

Royal naval airplanes carried out a raid on Saturday night on the Chis-telles airdrome, according to an official announcement by the Admiralty. Although heavily attacked by an enemy formation, bombs were successfully dropped on objectives and all the British machines returned safely.

Sunday—The official report from British headquarters in France on Saturday night reads:

After a heavy bombardment the enemy forces attempted to raid our trenches east of Loos, but were driven off with loss.

There was much aerial fighting yes-

terday, chiefly on the front between Lens and Ypres. In this area the enemy machines were encountered in large numbers; one formation was composed of as many as 30. Despite this and the pronounced activity of the enemy forces, we bombed their aerodromes, causing damage, and carried out successfully artillery work and photography.

The activity was continued by bombing during the night, in which the enemy forces showed more enterprise than they had hitherto done. They dropped 144 bombs on our side of the line, our bombing machines dropping nearly three times that number on their side.

In this fighting during the day and night eight hostile machines were brought down; six others were driven down out of control. Five of our machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

On the Alsne front the night was marked by an intense bombardment directed at our positions from the north of Laffaux Mill as far as Froimont Farm. At dawn the Germans delivered violent attacks with strong contingents in four different sectors of this front. Our troops offered determined resistance to the masses of enemy forces which suffered very heavy losses.

North and east of Laffaux Mill, near Monnejeux Farm and west of Pantheon we repulsed all enemy attacks and maintained our positions completely. Between Bovettes and Froimont Farm the attack of the enemy troops developed on a front of three kilometers. After a struggle of several hours we succeeded in ejecting the enemy forces from part of the elements of our first line which they were able to penetrate at the first shock.

East of Cerny late yesterday we carried out a successful operation which enabled us to enlarge appreciably the position near Ailles, which was recaptured on July 1. We took prisoners. The artillery fighting was heavy all night. In the region of Sapienval we dispersed enemy reconnoitering parties which attempted to approach our lines.

On the left bank of the Meuse, after brief artillery preparation, our troops brilliantly captured three strongly organized salients, one west of Le Mort Homme and the other two southwest of Hill 304. German counterattacks against the conquered positions were repulsed.

Several surprise attacks on our advanced post on the heights of the Meuse and in upper Alsace were repulsed by our fire.

The official statement issued by the War Office on Sunday night reads:

In the region of Pantheon and Froimont Farm, the artillery action was very spirited today. Lively local engagements enabled us to recapture some trench elements. There were artillery actions at various points along the front, particularly near Hurbet and in the sector of Mont Haut.

Belgian communication: The artillery was active along the whole front today, especially in the neighborhood of Ramscapelle and the Ferryman's House.

Eastern theater: The British successfully bombarded the stations at Porna and Angista, 20 kilometers east of Seres. At the Cerna Bend the enemy forces attempted a surprise attack, but were repulsed. There were quite lively artillery actions in the regions of Huma and Monastir.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued by the War Office on Sunday reads:

In the direction of Kovel near Volaporska, the enemy forces released gas clouds which dispersed before reaching our trenches.

In the direction of Zlochoff on Friday night the enemy forces launched energetic counterattacks on the front of Godov and the wood west of Konichy in an attempt to dislodge our troops from the positions captured in the battle of Friday. All these attacks were repulsed. Assaults west of Bychka by troops in dense columns, supported by armored motor cars, were repulsed.

In the battles of June 26, in the region of Konichy an active part was taken by Belgian armored motor cars, which went as far as the enemy wire entanglements. The driver of one of these cars and two soldiers were killed.

East and southeast of Brzezany the enemy troops carried out an intense artillery fire. Attempts by large enemy reconnoitering parties to attack our advanced posts southwest of the village of Chibalin were repulsed.

The situation on the Rumanian and Caucasian fronts is unchanged.

In the region of Presoveo a German airplane was brought down.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

In the Upper Val Tellina on Saturday night the enemy forces attempted to capture one of our advanced posts. They were driven off by artillery fire and a prompt counterattack. On the remainder of the front the artillery was more lively especially in the Vodice, where the enemy forces suddenly concentrated their fire, to which we replied violently and effectively.

Yesterday afternoon a large Italian raiding squadron, accompanied by pursuit planes, flew to Idria. Notwithstanding the heavy anti-aircraft fire of the enemy forces, our aviators dropped 2½ tons of explosives on the military mercury-extracting works, causing fire and other damage. Having carried out this difficult enterprise successfully, the airplanes returned safely.

In the course of aerial fighting on the Carso two enemy machines were brought down in our lines. A third fell within the enemy lines.

LONDON PAPERS
DEMAND BETTER
AIR PROTECTIONFollowing Raid Saturday by 20
German Planes Comment Is
Also in Favor of Reprisals

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Today's papers concern themselves largely with the recent air raid to which the chief editorials are devoted in all London papers. Questions will be asked in Parliament bearing on the alleged inadequate defenses of London, lack of cohesion between naval and military air authorities and the necessity for reprisals.

Naturally, the latter point is again emphasized, and there is apparently much dissatisfaction with the Government's air policy as a whole. Especially there is apprehension, viewing the question in its broader aspect, that the authorities may adhere too long to the view that the air service is a useful but secondary military arm and may fail to consider with sufficient thoroughness the possibility that the war may be decided in its closing stages by great aerial fleets.

The size numerically of the German air squadrons as seen on Saturday and as recorded in Sir Douglas Haig's latest communiqués is regarded as possibly signifying that the Germans hope and are already taking steps to win, if they can, that victory in the air which has been refused them on land and sea and even under the sea.

As to Saturday's incident itself there is apparently much dissatisfaction with the condition revealed as to London's defenses.

There is no desire to weaken Sir Douglas Haig's aerial arm, but there is a clear recognition that Saturday's raid proves that the western front extends to London, and that the vital centers in London, from which the national effort is organized and directed, must be more adequately protected from such cool, methodical and determined attacks as Saturday witnessed.

The gunnery practice and other points in connection with defense on Saturday are severely criticized.

To meet the public demand it is clear the Government will have to intensify their aerial policy in some way and the discussion in the House is awaited with interest.

Sunday—Following the air raid carried out on Saturday by 20 German planes, the London papers on Sunday set up a demand for more protection both in the form of more fast aeroplanes, and better defense guns.

The Sunday Times says the need of 1917 is for airplanes as it was for shells in 1915 and declares the Government must be compelled to realize that the airplane will be the ultimate and deciding factor of the war. It insists that thousands must be built with the help of America to carry the war into enemy territory. An aviation expert's article in The Times goes on:

"There is a huge output to be had from America if our new ally will consent to accept ready-made designs from Europe and not insist on wanting to do her own experimenting."

Lloyd's News also demands greater airplane production and says:

"The raiders yesterday came at their leisure and bombed at their leisure. Their flight over London was so slow that it looked like a parade. They seemed to despise the importance of our defenses."

The Observer asserts that most of the enemy machines were comparatively slow biplanes, and that the fast British machines made rings around them. It is held that the low altitude maintained by the Germans showed their contempt for the city's defenses.

The Weekly Despatch contends that the people are in the ugliest temper, and no longer in a mood to endure official obsequy.

The Journal quotes the Lord Mayor as saying that the case for reprisals has been enormously strengthened by Saturday's happenings.

Reynolds Newspaper says it would have been well if the members of the War Cabinet and the Government had gone among the people and heard their comments on the defenseless state of the capital. It declares:

"The man who would attempt to justify yesterday's defensive operations by the requirements of the Army in France could rejoice if the crowds left him untroubled."

Every Londoner recognizes that yesterday's raid was one of deliberate murder and terrorism. If there was military damage it was but a modicum. The man in the streets wants a policy of reprisals on Rhinish towns put into effect immediately.

Mr. Kennedy Jones, director of food economy, speaking at Muswell Hill, a suburb of London, said there must be no more shilly-shallying with the question of reprisals, and disquieting reports that Lord French is hampered in the discharge of his duties by other departments must be disposed of at once and for all.

German Account of Raids

BERLIN, Germany (via London, British Admiralty per Wireless Press, Sunday)—One German airplane was lost in yesterday's raid on London and a British plane was shot down over the city. It is announced officially. The announcement also says no mil-

itary damage was done by the aerial attacks on Friday on German towns. The statement follows:

"On Friday night, in addition to bomb dropping near the front, there were encounters in German territory. Enemy aviators dropped more than 100 incendiary bombs in Westphalian industrial region, on Treves and the neighborhood, and also in Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and Alben. No military damage was caused. One enemy airplane fell into our hands."

"On the morning of July 7 one of our aviation squadrons attacked London. At 11 o'clock in the morning bombs were dropped freely on docks, harbor works and warehouses on the Thames. Fires and explosions were observed. One British airplane was shot down over London. Our airplanes all returned except one, which was compelled to make a descent to the sea and could not be saved by our naval forces."

"In aerial encounters at the front and by anti-aircraft fire the enemy yesterday lost nine airplanes."

GENERAL PERSHING
CAUTIONS SOLDIERS

PARIS, France (Monday)—General Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, has issued the following general order to his troops:

"For the first time in history an American army finds itself in European territory. The good name of the United States of America and the maintenance of cordial relations require the perfect deportment of each member of this command."

"It is of the gravest importance that the soldiers of the American army shall at all times treat the French people, and especially the women, with the greatest courtesy and consideration. The valiant deeds of the French armies and their allies, by which they together have successfully maintained the common cause for three years and the sacrifices of the civil population of France in support of their armies, command our profound respect. This can best be expressed on the part of our forces by uniform courtesies to all the French people and by the faithful observance of their laws and customs."

"The intense cultivation of the soil in France makes it necessary that extreme care be taken to do no damage to private property. The entire French manhood capable of bearing arms is in the field fighting the enemy, and it should therefore be a point of honor to each member of the American army to avoid doing the least damage to any property in France. Such conduct is much more reprehensible here. Honor them as those of our own country."

AUSTRIAN AMNESTY
EXTENDS TO CZECHS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Vienna message announces that steps have been taken to enable Dr. Kramarz and Dr. Basini, the Czech leaders, to enjoy the benefit of political amnesty. They will not be permitted to live in Vienna or Prague, but will stay at a Bohemian watering place. Herr Klotz, whom the Czech Reichsrath group elected its president, will not be allowed to live in Prague either, and will not attend the summer session of the Reichsrath.

FRENCH SHIPPING
LOSSES FOR WEEK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French Admiralty has issued the following particulars of French shipping losses for the week ending July 1: Number of vessels arriving in French ports, 947; departures, 1055. French vessels over 1600 tons sunk by submarine or mine, 4; under 1600 tons, 4; unsuccessfully attacked, 3. No French fishing boats were sunk.

AMERICAN STEAMER
MASSAPEQUA SUNK

LONDON, England (Monday)—The sinking of the American steamer Massapequa by a German submarine on Saturday was announced by the British Admiralty today.

The crew was landed at the Ile de Sein (an island off the northwest coast of France, 23 miles southwest of Brest).

AMUSEMENTS

By PERCY MACKAYE

Music by Arthur Farwell
Frederick Stanhope
Producing Director
Robert Edmond Jones
Designer of Costumes and Scenes

Harvard Stadium Last 6 Times

Evenings 8:30 Sharp
Until Saturday, July 14

The Most Gorgeous, Glittering, Dazzling, Thrilling
And Stupendous Shows Ever Given in America!!!!

SEATS: 25c to \$2.50. Boxes for 6, \$25. 415 Boylston St. (Tel. B. 8800); 78 Bowdoin St. (Tel. B. 7421); 50 State St. (Tel. Main 7410); Red Cross Tent on Common; North and South Stations, Stadium Gate.

SPECIAL TICKET SALE—The Committee guarantees there will be on sale at the Stadium Gate tonight and each night 4000 \$5.00 reserved seats and 4500 at \$1.00 and \$1.50. You can rely on getting a good seat when you get there.

Come Out Tonight

Motor Cars Parked in Stadium Grounds

Benefit of Red Cross and Reserve Officers' Training Corps

FRANCE VOTES
ITS CONFIDENCE

(Continued from page one)

enough to all appearances, was in the opinion of France and in view of well-informed critics in England and elsewhere a regrettable failure.

M. Painlevé appealed to the country to face the facts and to realize that during the last few months France had successfully passed through a dangerous crisis. Because they were certain of the future, they did not fear the truth as to mistakes committed during the last offensive, which could not be denied nor attenuated. The results attained were bought too dearly and heavy avoidable losses were suffered.

The leaders responsible, despite their brilliant records, had been removed from their commands. M. Painlevé added, the Government having no power to inflict other punishments without further inquiries. M. Painlevé declared that it had too frequently happened that a leader who had uttered a warning had been sacrificed, while a leader who had given the order which had led to disaster had escaped and one of their most brilliant officers who had since fallen had been justified in saying a year ago that the search for scapegoats had been elevated into a system in the French Army. M. Painlevé spoke emphatically of the necessity of avoiding this and punishing every mistake equally.

Turning to the general policy of the Government, M. Painlevé said they must have done with bold plans whose grandiose conceptions only thinly concealed emptiness and lack of proportion. They must have a rational and positive war policy inspired by prudence and energy, but not requiring the impossible. Thus they must be strong for the hour of final struggle and provide their armies with the required material and artillery.

He eloquently praised General Petain, who was the great advocate of this policy, and who insisted that the highest command must be thrown open to every officer and that there must be no difference whatever between staff and general officers and that the Army must become a solid block, inspired solely by the war spirit.

M. Painlevé then dwelt on the Government's attitude to the economic life of the country. The Allies knew that whatever happened France would not fail, but they did not wish France to resemble a pile which illuminates work while consuming itself. This thought more than any other determined the United States' entry into the war. Victory or submission was the alternative, as President Wilson said: "If our will should seem to bend, if a fissure should appear in allied military block you would see the engaging smiles of Herr Scheidemann succeeded by the atrocious grimace of pan-Germanism."

Throughout M. Painlevé's speech was characterized by exceptional determination and patriotism which aroused the enthusiasm of practically the whole chamber, who gave a long ovation to the speaker.

M. Malvy, Minister of Interior, discussing strikes, showed they were of an economic character, and M. Ribot, the Prime Minister, regretted that the offensive of April 16 should have failed. Like M. Painlevé, he indicated that an inquiry would have to precede further punishment for those responsible and penalties would have to be applied with equal justice to all. For three years, he said, France had borne the heaviest burden of the war. They had followed a policy of securing union of the country and had for three years without violence assured social peace. Germany, desperate for peace, would stop at nothing to demoralize her adversaries. Reference here was to a large check suspected of being sent on behalf of Germany to the manager of a Parisian paper in connection with which an arrest had been effected. The Chamber then adopted the order already mentioned.

PROPOSED HOLYOKE
FARE RAISE OPPOSED

Considering the petition of the Holyoke Street Railway Company for the right to "double up" the fares on several of its lines, the State Public Service Commission renewed its public hearing this morning. Opposition to the fare increase developed from the start, especially in relation to the change on the lines between Holyoke, Williamansett and Chicopee.

Mayor John J. White and City So-

licitor Frank O'Neil and eight members of the Holyoke Board of Aldermen led the attack on the street railway company officials and were assisted by Mayor Daniel J. Coakley of Chicopee, Attorney John Jennings of Springfield, representing Chicopee, and Attorney George Kelley representing the town of South Hadley. Half a hundred other persons from cities and towns surrounding Holyoke were recorded against the petition.

The remonstrants told the commission that the Holyoke Street Railway Company is paying a substantial dividend on stock and there is no necessity, at this time, for an increase.

DETAILS OF PLOT
TO START WAR IN
INDIA OUTLINEDAtty.-Gen. J. W. Preston Tells
How German Agents Used
U. S. as Base for Work

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In a statement given out here by United States District Attorney John W. Preston, details are given of the work of German and Hindu agents before 1914, to incite war in India against England. The statement is made in connection with the filing of 139 indictments in the United States Court on violations of American neutrality.

It says: "For more than a year prior to the outbreak of the European war certain Hindus in San Francisco and German agents were preparing openly for war with England. At the outbreak of the war Hindu leaders, members of the German consulate here, and attaches of the German Government began to form plans to carry out a conspiracy to incite revolution in India for the twofold purpose of attempting to free India and aid the Germans in their military operations."

"Hindus on the Pacific Coast were canvassed and those willing to take part in the revolution were registered. Emissaries were financed by the German agents here and immediately dispatched to Germany."

"Shortly thereafter what is known as the India Committee, an adjunct of the German Foreign Office, was created in Berlin. Among them was Har Dayal, a fugitive from the United States in 1914. This India Committee had the personal attention of Alfred Zimmermann."

"Thereafter the operations of the plotters in the United States were directed from Berlin, and the finances were sent from the same source. The conspiracy took the form of various military enterprises. Arms and ammunition in large quantities were purchased with German money. Men were recruited and sent to India. Military expeditions were organized to be carried on from America and Siam. Arms and ammunition were smuggled through China and Japan."

The whole conspiracy was a well-defined effort to start a revolution in India for the purpose of forcing England to maintain large bodies of troops in India that otherwise would have been for use against Germany on the battle front. The evidence presents an amazing display of intrigue at the expense of the laws and hospitality of the United States."

COLUMBUS REPUBLICAN CLUB

At a meeting yesterday of the Middlesex County committee of the Columbus Republican Club of Massachusetts at Cambridge yesterday these officers were elected: William Damiano of Cambridge, president; Antonio Caffero of Somerville, Joseph Sessa of Watertown, Frank Mazza of Cambridge, Joseph J. Laurie of Medford, vice-presidents; Albert Sessa of Watertown, secretary; Alpe Campana of Somerville, treasurer, and Nathan A. Tufts of Waltham, county auditor.

MANCHU RULE
IN CHINA OVER;
EMPEROR QUILTS

(Continued from page one)

staunch Republican, consented, and mobilized the Republican forces against Cheng Hsun. Two armies have already been dispatched against him, one under the command of Gen. Tuan Chi Kwei, and the other under Gen. Tsao Kung, Military Governor of Chih-li. Gen. Tuan Chi Kwei, in command of the eastern division, proceeded toward Peking from Ma-Chang. The Republican troops, under his command, met and routed Cheng's troops at Lang Fank, and are now pressing toward the capital by way of Feng Tai.

"Gen. Tsao Kuen in command of the western division of Republican forces has occupied San Kou Tien and Lou K'ai Chiao and is marching toward Peking, from that direction.

"It is stated that the foreign legations and consulates in north China are all safe. The restoration coup found the local military and police authorities fully prepared to give adequate protection to all the foreign legations and consulates in north China and there is no danger of any damage being done to either foreigners or foreign property."

American, Japanese and Annamite reinforcements have arrived in Peking. Chang Hsun's troops are at Fengtai, 10 miles from Peking, and their leader appears to be practically surrounded.

Bombs Dropped on Peking

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Saturday)—An aeroplane flew over Peking this morning at a great height and dropped three bombs on the forbidden city near General Chang Hsun's headquarters. The latter has resigned and the Emperor has signed the decree of abdication.

LOW PRICES SEEN AS
RESULT OF EMBARGO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States will see lower food prices as a result of President Wilson's embargo on necessities, Government officials predicted today. "Amelioration of food conditions in this country was the first and chief aim of the embargo," Secretary Redfield said. Officials in the Food Administration Department said the embargo will tend to stabilize prices to the consumer.

They declare the embargo will increase available supplies in the United States, causing general reduction in prices, but that the food control bill must pass also, so that the Government may eliminate speculators' profits and control the domestic supply.

RAEBURN PORTRAIT
BRINGS RECORD PRICE

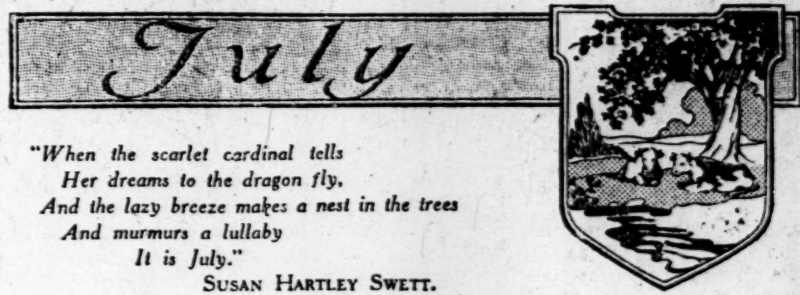
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Raeburn's famous portrait of the McNab has been sold at Christie's to Sir T. Dewar for the record price of £25,410, the highest price ever paid in this country for a man's portrait.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The submarine Ariane was torpedoed and sunk by a German U-boat in the Mediterranean on June 19, says an official announcement of the Ministry of Marine. Nine of the crew were saved, the rest of the crew and all the officers being lost. The normal complement of the Ariane before the war was 27.



"When the scarlet cardinal tells
Her dreams to the dragon fly,
And the lazy breeze makes a nest in the trees
And murmurs a lullaby
It is July."
SUSAN HARTLEY SWETT.

Peace, quiet and rest are the gifts that Summer brings; ease, contentment and satisfaction are the heritage that regular saving bestows upon the consistent saver.

To the consistent saver who deposits with The Merchants Loan and Trust Company Bank of Chicago there comes the further satisfaction of knowing that his savings are safe and of receiving courteous, helpful and freely-given service.

THE CHARACTER OF THIS BANK IS REFLECTED IN THE PERSONNEL OF ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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PLAN ON FOOT TO BLOCK FOOD BILL

Largely Engineered, It Is Said, by Disappointed "Wets"—Migratory Bird Bill Again Brought Up in the Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate has again resumed a passive policy with regard to the Administration food control bill. Largely engineered by "wet" advocates who are disappointed at the passage of the clause placing a ban on liquor and other distilled beverages, and commandeering whiskey now in bond, a plan is now on foot which threatens to block indefinitely action on the food bill. This morning, despite efforts made to side track it, the migratory bird bill, which has been brought up in the Senate time and time again for the last two months, was brought up for discussion in place of resuming consideration of the food bill. It is certain that every move will be made by the spokesmen of the important Administration measure to insure speedy passage, and to render futile the concerted attacks of the disappointed "wets." It is thought probable that Senator Chamberlain will attempt to enforce the closure rule immediately upon the reconsideration of the food bill.

The section of the food bill which will be debated today is that proposing Federal authority to commandeer factories, packing houses, mines and other plants and to operate them and fix employees' wages. An amendment will also be offered relating to Government control of coal.

By a vote of 45 to 47, the Senate, late on Saturday, adopted an amendment to the prohibition section of the food bill which will make this Nation "bone dry" during the period of the war, as far as whiskey and other distilled beverages are concerned. As finally agreed upon by the Senate, the prohibition amendment contains no mention of beer or wine.

The clause providing for the placing of a ban during the war on whiskey and other distilled spirits was the Robinson amendment, somewhat changed from its original form. The manufacture of whiskey and other distilled spirits during the war is prohibited, and liquor now in bond will be purchased by the United States Government. In addition, importation of liquors into the United States during the period of the war is also prohibited.

The final prohibition legislation will be evolved in conference between the two Houses, but it is thought probable that the House will finally accept the change made in the original section by the Senate.

The passage of the prohibition amendment was only the beginning of a bitter struggle in which the "wet" advocates did everything in their power to balk action. Amendment after amendment was rejected, and strategic moves were made by the anti-prohibition senators time and again before the final vote was cast in favor of prohibiting the manufacture or use of distilled spirits while the war lasts. The amendment which was finally accepted is an Administration compromise, and was framed by Senators Robinson and Martin. As finally amended and substituted for the House prohibition section, it reads:

"That from and after 30 days from the date of the approval of this act, no person shall use any foods, fruits, food materials or foods in the production of distilled liquors, except for Governmental, industrial, manufacturing, scientific or medicinal purposes, nor shall there be imported into the United States during said war any distilled liquors; provided that the President of the United States be and hereby is directed to take over for and on behalf of the Government of the United States all distilled liquors that are held in bond at the time this act goes into effect, and he is hereby authorized to pay to the owners of such liquors the actual cost of the same plus a profit not exceeding 10 per centum."

"And provided further that the collection of all excise tax on distilled spirits in bond at the time of the passage of this act shall be suspended so long as this act is in force and the distiller in event that said distilled spirits shall be taken over by the Government as herein provided, shall be discharged from all obligations for any and all taxes levied and assessed against said distilled spirits, provided, however, that the owner of the distilled spirits shall not withdraw any part thereof without the payment of the excise taxes in force."

"Any person who willfully violates this section shall, upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both."

The provision for Government purchase of distilled beverages in bond, offered by Senator Smoot, was added to the Robinson substitute by a vote of 65 to 12 after many senators had vigorously denounced as confiscation of distillers' property a provision by Senator Cummins of Iowa which proposed to prohibit withdrawal of the warehouse stores.

The 12 senators voting against the Smoot amendment were:

Borah, Chamberlain, France, Hitchcock, Owen, Reed, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Stone, Trammell, Vardaman and Walsh—comprising both "wets" and "drys" opposed to the plan for divergent reasons.

On Senator Cummins' amendment the Senate reversed itself. After having been added to the Robinson substitute by a vote of 45 to 40, it was stricken out, 43 to 39.

With the adoption of the Smoot amendment, deletion of the Cummins

provision and adoption of an amendment by Senator James exempting distilled beverages bought by the Government from taxation, the Senate decided, 46 to 34, against adding provisions offered by Senator Pittman of Nevada, which were originally drafted by Senator Gore of Oklahoma and approved by the Senate Agriculture Committee, authorizing the President to suspend manufacture of beer and wine, and to limit their alcoholic content.

The vote, decisive as to beer and wines, follows:

For the Pittman Amendment—Democrats: Beckham, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Gore, Hollis, Husting, Johnson of South Dakota, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick, King, Lewis, McKellar, Newlands, Owen, Pittman, Shafroth, Sheppard, Smith of Arizona, Stone, Thompson, Tillman, Trammell, Walsh, Wolcott. Total 24.

Republicans—Cott, Cummins, Johnson of California, Kellogg, Kenyon, McNary, Nelson, New, Norris, Poindexter. Total 10. Total for, 34.

Against the Amendment—Democrats: Ashurst, Bankhead, Broussard, Culberson, Gerry, Hitchcock, James Martin, Myers, Overman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Maryland, Swanson, Underwood, Williams. Total 21.

Republicans—Borah, Brady, Brandegee, Curtis, Dillingham, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Hale, Harding, Jones of Washington, Knox, La Follette, Lodge, McLean, Page, Penrose, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson. Total 25. Total against, 46.

Several prohibition advocates voted against the Pittman amendment, being loath to vest the President with any authority in the premises.

As amended after the two days' struggle, the Robinson substitute then was adopted, upon a final vote of 45 to 37. The vote follows:

For Robinson Amended Substitute, Democrats—Bankhead, Broussard, Culberson, Gerry, Hitchcock, Hollis, Husting, James, Jones of New Mexico, Lewis, Martin, Newlands, Overman, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Stone, Swanson, Tillman, Underwood, Williams. Total 29.

Republicans—Brandegee, Colt, Frelinghuysen, France, Harding, Johnson of California, Knox, La Follette, Lodge, McLean, McNary, New, Penrose, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson. Total 16. Total for, 45.

Against the Amendment, Democrats—Ashurst, Beckham, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Gore, Johnson of South Dakota, Kendrick, King, McKellar, Myers, Owen, Shafroth, Shields, Thompson, Trammell, Vardaman, Wolcott, Walsh. Total 18.

Republicans—Borah, Brady, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Fernald, Gronna, Hale, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Kenyon, Nelson, Norris, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Townsend. Total 19. Total against, 37.

Representative Barkley of Kentucky, father of the House absolute beverage manufacturing prohibition amendment, said that he disliked the Senate bill, but declined to forecast what action the House would take on it. "I am sorry," he said, "that the Senate separated whiskey and beer. They have been close friends so long that I don't think they should be parted now."

Tax Bill Withdrawn

Adjustments to Be Made to Meet Loss on Liquor Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Upon the adoption in the Senate of the prohibition clause to the Administration Food Bill, Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee asked and was given permission to withdraw the War Revenue Bill, which had been reported in the Senate several days ago. This action was taken because the adoption of the liquor clause will do away with several hundred million dollars' worth of revenue which the Finance Committee had expected to receive from the tax on distilled liquors.

Senator Simmons announced that it would be necessary for the Senate Finance Committee to find other sources of revenue to make up the liquor tax loss. He also noted that taxes will have to be raised to compensate for the commandeering of liquor now in bond. The provision of the prohibition clause providing for the compensation of liquor dealers for taking over the supply of bonded liquors allows the dealer the cost of the liquor and distilled spirits, plus a 10 per cent profit. Chairman Simmons believed that to cover both items \$500,000,000 will be required, while others who have been making a study of the liquor tax problem predict that the additional taxes will come far above the estimate of Senator Simmons. The revenue bill, which is now again in committee, cannot again be reported, it is pointed out, until the final prohibition struggle has been fought out by the House and Senate.

RURAL LETTER CARRIERS

At the annual meeting at the Quincy House yesterday, the Rural Carriers Association of Massachusetts reelected A. W. Nichols of Woburn president, L. A. Braddon of Tyngsboro secretary, and F. W. Hollis of Framingham treasurer. Mr. Nichols was selected to be the delegate at large to the national convention in Kansas City, Mo., next September. The principal speaker was Fred L. White of Buckhead, Ga., national president of the association.

LIQUOR SEIZED IN CAMBRIDGE

Large quantities of liquor were seized in the raid made by the Cambridge police yesterday and early this morning. The first was on a house at 313 Vine Street and the second at 116 Harvard Street.

EDUCATORS TO MEET DEMANDS

Constructive Program Stated by President Aley at Meeting of National Association in Portland, Ore.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Education that will meet the demands imposed by world war is the dominant note sounded throughout the entire program of the National Education Association, holding its fifty-fifth annual meeting in Portland from July 7 to 14. The imperative necessity of a food conservation program, child welfare during the war, how to prepare boys and girls under military age for the special work war conditions call them to do, thrift, the patriotism of production, the saving of waste in food preparation, the test democracy must stand in the world war, and war measures to be adopted by colleges and universities are among the subjects to be given special emphasis.

General sessions of the association are being held in Portland's new Auditorium, completed for the event, while section meetings occupy a number of the schools and churches, as well as rooms of the Auditorium. In addition to the association proper, 14 national organizations affiliated with it are meeting here at the same time. Among these are the School Garden Association of America, the American Home Economics Association, National Council of Teachers of English, Modern Language Conference, National Conference for Extension Education, American Citizenship Convention, National Conference of Deans of Women and the National Federation of College Women.

Meetings of the association were begun Saturday afternoon with the deliberations of the National Council, whose president is William B. Owen, principal of the Chicago Normal School. "The Obligations and Opportunities of the Schools During the War" was the afternoon general topic, and the topic of the evening was "Agricultural Preparedness and Food Conservation." The meeting of the general sessions began at 2 o'clock this afternoon with music followed by Scripture reading by Nancy Cattell, College of Speech Arts, Denver, and addresses of welcome by the Governor of Oregon, James Withycombe; George L. Baker, Mayor of Portland; L. R. Alderman, superintendent of Portland schools, and W. T. Foster, president of Reed College, Portland. The response was made by C. H. Keyes, president of Skidmore School of Arts, Saratoga Springs. Following the address of Robert J. Aley, president of the University of Maine, Orono, Me., the closing address was given by Ernest Lister of Olympia, Governor of Washington.

The theme of President Aley's address was "Cooperation in Education." In part he said: "Our country for the first time in her history is part of a world conflict. We joined the Allies because of our love of liberty, our faith in mankind, our desire to see justice given to the oppressed, and our willingness to fight for the establishment of a world brotherhood. We are a united people, overflowing with a new spirit of patriotism, and ready to make all the sacrifices that may be demanded of us. The principles on which our Government rests have stood the test. We have an enduring faith that these principles are permanent. Democracy rests upon them. The world struggle is between democracy and autocracy. Democracy must win or all the sacrifices of the past have been in vain."

"The colleges and universities have been made aware of what is expected and how they can best serve the nation. As teachers, we certainly appreciate the confidence of the Government in our work. We renew the pledges that our work of the past has verified and offer ourselves unreservedly for the great work ahead of us."

"If this war is to continue for a number of years, as it seems probable that it will, it is incumbent upon this country to see that the schools, elementary, secondary and higher, not only continue the pace of normal times, but, if possible, increase that pace. Organized education must continue to produce broadly educated men and women. In addition, it must speed up its machinery and produce men and women especially prepared to handle the difficult and complex problems of the great war. We must have the first to conserve our civilization and to help in the rehabilitation of the world after the war. We must have the second so that victory may come more speedily. It is also essential that organized education do more than heretofore to disseminate knowledge and to illustrate and teach how our citizens may produce more and conserve better."

"We need now to open our minds to new needs, to let go some of our conservatism, and to place a mighty emphasis upon fundamental likeliness. Representing all types and methods of education, we should unite in a program that will render the greatest possible service to the nation, the State and the individual."

MISS KATHERINE A. SANBORN

Miss Katherine Abbott Sanborn, who passed away today at her home in Metcalf, was formerly professor of English literature at Smith College and recently lectured to some extent on literary subjects, but she was most

widely known perhaps through one of her many books, "Adopting an Abandoned Farm." She was a native of Hanover, N. H., and a daughter of Prof. Edwin D. Sanborn of Dartmouth College. She received her early education mostly from her father and taught successfully in Mary Institute in St. Louis, a day school in Hanover, Parker Institute in Brooklyn and finally at Smith College. She eventually settled on an abandoned farm at Metcalf, and her experiences there furnished the material for her best-known book. Other works from Miss Sanborn's pen include: "Home Pictures of English Poets," "Shadows of Genius," "The Wit of Women," "Favorite Lectures," "A Wonderful Woman in Southern California," "My Literary Zoo," "Purple and Gold," "Grandmothers Garden," "Old Time Wall Papers," and "Hunting Indians in a Taxicab."

NO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

Bill Taken Up in the House and Expected to Be Passed Without Delay—Would Aid the Embargo on Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consideration of the trading with the enemy bill was begun in the House of Representatives today. The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons in the United States to trade or attempt to trade with an enemy, or an ally of an enemy, or for any person to transport or attempt to transport an enemy or an ally of an enemy.

The President, under the provisions of the bill, would be empowered to suspend certain provisions of the act, and the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to issue licenses as regard trading with the ally of an enemy, under the direction of the President, if he shall be of the opinion that such a grant is compatible with the safety of the United States and with the successful prosecution of the war.

The term "enemy," as explained in the second section of the bill, includes any "individual, partnership, or other body of individuals, resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military and naval forces) of any nation with which the United States is at war, or resident outside the United States and doing business within such territory, and any corporation incorporated within such territory of any nation with which the United States is at war or incorporated within any country other than the United States and doing business within such territory."

The bill if passed, and there is little doubt entertained as to its passage, will serve to make more effective the export embargo promulgated by the President in his recent proclamation. In fact, the bill which is now under consideration, is in a measure related to the embargo on exports and will be a means of checking upon those who wantonly violate the provisions of the export embargo by exporting goods from this country without first obtaining a license from the Secretary of Commerce. Floor leaders say that the bill will probably be passed by Tuesday.

GOV. BEECKMAN TO SEE SEC. DANIELS

NEWPORT, R. I.—Gov. R. Livingston Beeckman has gone to Washington for a conference with Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department on conditions in this city affecting the welfare of young apprentices at the naval training station.

Since the publication of a letter from Mr. Daniels pointing out danger to naval recruits arising from the alleged existence of numerous illegal resorts here, the Governor has directed an investigation of conditions, and in his conference with the Navy Secretary he will outline the result of his inquiries.

A number of establishments in the city have been under the surveillance of the naval authorities for a week or more, and sentries have been stationed in front of their doors with orders to prevent the entrance of any uniformed man. Inmates of these places are reported to have left town.

NEW YORK HONORS RUSSIAN MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ambassador Bakhteff of the Russian Mission is perturbed over the prominence given by the press to the disturbance caused by pacifists at the mass meeting in honor of the Russians on Saturday night. He indicated that the disturbance might have been the work of German agents, and said he knew the sentiment of the Russians in New York was opposed to peace at this time.

Professor Lomonosoff said at a dinner given by the Russian colony for the visitors last night that the great way for the new democracy in Russia to escape destruction was for the people to unite behind the provisional Government.

The mission is entertained at luncheon and dinner today and probably will return to Washington in a day or two.

RAILWAY CLERKS MEET

It was announced that the controversy with the New Haven road with regard to the Saturday half-holiday had been adjusted, at the meeting yesterday of Old Colony Lodge, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Under the agreement, the clerks will have a full half-holiday every two weeks.

BOSTON EXPORT SYSTEM REVISED

Local Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Under Ansel R. Clark, to Hereafter Take Charge of the Work

Under President Wilson's latest proclamation Boston exports will be directed hereafter by the local office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of which Ansel R. Clark is the head, it is announced today.

Detailed instructions have been received at the local office, and are held in confidence. Situations not covered by the orders, or questions arising from time to time are to be referred to the Washington office of the bureau, by wire or letter, depending on the time, for final decision.

Mr. Clark said today that licenses will be issued for all exports beginning July 15, and that Boston exporters should apply to his office for the permits, the most of which can be issued by his office with reference to Washington. Customs officials will enforce the law, and clearance papers will not be issued to any vessel having unlicensed cargo.

Seven offices of the bureau throughout the United States, have authority to license exports, outside of the main office in Washington, said Mr. Clark today. They are: Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Boston is the second port in the United States in value of imports, said Mr. Clark. Figures showed that for the 10 months ending April 30, this year, the value of imports through Boston was \$176,278,324. The next port is Seattle, Wash., with \$145,650,592, while New York leads with more than a billion dollars. Exports for this period from Boston totaled \$193,296,592, in value.

Mr. Clark explained that his department was particularly fitted to direct exports, owing to its activities throughout the world prior to and during the war, when agents were stationed in all large ports. The needs of each port were studied, and expert opinion with regard to commerce was obtained. Detailed reports were made to the bureau at Washington. Consequently it will be hard to pass any exports not actually needed in any country under the plea of necessity, said Mr. Clark.

AERO CLUB URGES 40,000 AIRPLANES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An appropriation of \$2,000,000,000 for aeronautics, in order "to make the fighting air

forces of the United States effective in the war," was urged in a letter sent to the President by the Aero Club of America. It was signed by Alan R. Hawley, president of the club.

The letter declares that 40,000 airplanes are needed "to train and equip 10,000 aviators to strike the German military centers on the western front," while the proposed aerial program "provides for the building of only 22,000 machines."

The President is informed by the club that it is of "absolute necessity that 10,000 naval aviators be trained and equipped so as to carry major aerial operations against the German fleet and U-boat bases."

PRICES OF NEW YORK BREAD INVESTIGATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bread is selling for 5 cents a pound loaf in some bakeries in New York City. This fact is disclosed in a report to the food administration based on an investigation of 650 small bakeries. A range of prices for the 16-ounce loaf was found running from 5 cents to 15 cents. In some instances the 5-cent loaves sold ranged in weight from seven to 14 ounces.

The report states it is evident that the retail baking of bread in New York is far from standardized. About 15 per cent of the bakers interviewed made it known that they are mixing corn flour or other flour with wheat flour in making bread.

During the week ending June 30 the visible supply of wheat in the United States decreased 1,450,000 bushels. This was a decrease of 9.3 per cent from the visible supply of the week before, when it was 15,639,000 bushels. The supply June 30 was 14,809,000 bushels, compared with 24,491,000 bushels for the week ending June 30, 1916. Based on reports up to June 1, the estimated probable wheat crop of the United States in 1917 is 676,000,000 bushels.

NATIONAL LAND TO BE OPEN TO SETTLEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Lane and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, President Wilson has signed a proclamation excluding certain areas from the Palisado National Forest in Idaho and Wyoming, and restoring the public lands therein, subject to homestead entry in advance of settlement or other forms of disposition.

The lands will become subject to homestead entry on and after 9 o'clock, a. m., Sept. 11, and to settlement and other forms of disposition on and after Sept. 18, 1917.

About 5000 acres in Idaho, in Fremont and Bonneville counties, and 2200 acres in Wyoming in Lincoln County will be restored under the proclamation.

CENSORSHIP MAY BE COORDINATED

Probability Is That Allies Will Act Together in Guarding and Giving Out War News—Safe Conduct for Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is considered more than probable that out of the apparent confusion over the censorship of news which has been apparent for some time, and most of which has been uncovered and is now public property, an understanding may be reached by all the allied governments, and that the publication of news that will be of value to Germany in any way will be prevented concertedly by the Allies.

Julius Kahn of California has called the attention of the President to the need of such a system. It is Mr. Kahn's opinion, he says, that when encounters take place on the sea with enemy craft, announcement of the event should be made simultaneously in all Allies' countries. Much of the confusion that has resulted recently in these matters would be avoided.

In the general spy situation, all departments of the Government that have anything to do with the subject are busy locating suspicious persons. Former German officials, mostly clerical assistants, who remained in this country to care for the archives and effect of the Embassy and consulates taken over by the Swiss Legation, have been requested to return to Germany. Safe conducts have been arranged for them, it is understood, also that the Government is seeking to arrange for the return to Germany of alien newspaper correspondents and others who had close connection with the German Government before the entrance of the United States into the war.

German subjects in this country who have been in the employ of their Government, or whose connection with it was believed to be of a semi-official character, are to be arrested and interned.

The arrests made in New York on Saturday are an earnest of this intention. When the United States entered the war it was the intention to endeavor to encourage such persons to observe the laws of the nation. Some apparently regarded this policy as weakness, and sought to take advantage of their freedom.

SUFFRAGIST MEETING

Miss Mabel Vernon, secretary of the National Woman's Party will speak on "The True Story of the White House Picket" tomorrow afternoon in the Village Hall, Framingham Center.

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ALSACE-LORRAINE SAYS DECLARATION OF 1871 IS IN FORCE

Document Signed at Bordeaux Is Recalled by Pronouncement of Alsatian League in Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—It was on Feb. 16, 1871, that the representatives of Alsace-Lorraine in the National Assembly sitting at Bordeaux, protested against the terms of the peace imposed by Bismarck which provided that the two provinces should be handed over to Germany. It is on this declaration that is based the resolution, adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, which once more makes plain to the world the war aims of France. Both because of its connection with this important sitting of the French Parliament and as an historical document, the Bordeaux declaration is of particular interest at this time. It was signed by the 37 Alsatian deputies and read as follows:

"1. Alsace and Lorraine declare that they will not be alienated. Associated for more than two centuries with France, both in good and ill fortune, these two provinces, consciously exposed to the attacks of the enemy, have repeatedly sacrificed themselves for the good of the Nation; they have sealed the inseparable agreement which binds them to France. Foreign pretensions having placed their fate in the balance, they affirm their unshakable fidelity, in spite of all obstacles and of all dangers, and under the very yoke of the invader. Unanimously, the citizens in their homes and the soldiers with the colors, the former by their votes and the latter by their swords, declare to Germany and to the world, the immutable intention of Alsace and of Lorraine to remain French territory."

"2. France cannot consent to nor sign the cession of Lorraine and of Alsace."

"She cannot, without endangering the continuity of her national existence, deal a mortal blow to her own unity by abandoning those who, by 250 years of patriotic devotion, have earned for themselves the right to be defended by the entire country against the attempts of a successful violence. An Assembly, even appointed by universal suffrage, could not invoke its sovereignty to cover or ratify exigencies destructive to national integrity; by so doing it would be arrogating to itself a right which does not even belong to the people sitting in solemn conclave. Such an excess in the uses of power which would result in the mutilation of a common motherland, would expose those who committed it to the severe judgment of history. France may suffer from violence, she can never give her sanction to its edicts."

"3. Europe cannot permit the ratification of the abandonment of Alsace and Lorraine. Guardians of the laws of justice and of the rights of humanity, the civilized nations could no longer remain insensible to their neighbor's fate, without risking the penalty of being in their turn victims of the crimes they had tolerated. Modern Europe cannot allow of a people being seized as if they were a prey flock of sheep; Europe cannot remain deaf to the repeated protests of threatened populations; she owes it to her own safety to forbid such an abuse of force. She knows, besides, that the unity of France is today, as in the past, a guarantee for the world's general welfare, a barrier to the spirit of conquest and of invasion. Peace made at the price of the cession of territory would only be a ruinous truce and not a durable peace. It would be a cause of internal agitation to all countries, and a legitimate and permanent provocation to war."

"Finally, Alsace and Lorraine protest emphatically against all schemes for the cession of territory; France cannot consent to it. Europe cannot sanction it. And by reason of this declaration we take our fellow citizens in France, the governments and the peoples of the whole world as witness that we regard beforehand as null and void any vote or plebiscite which might consent to the abandonment, in favor of a foreign nation, of all or a part of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine."

"We proclaim by this present declaration, the right of Alsatians and of Lorrainers to remain members of the French nation to be forever inviolable, and we swear, as much for ourselves as for those whom we represent, for our children and for their descendants, eternally and by every means to claim this right, as against all usurpers."

The signatures of the deputies followed: MM. Leon Gambetta, Grosjean, Humbert, Kuss, Saglio, H. Varroy, Titot, André, Kabié, Tachard, Rehm, Edouard Teutsch, Dornès, Hartmann, Ostermann, La Flize, Deschamps, Billy, Bardon, Viox, Albrecht, Alfred Koehlin, Charles Boersch, Grandpierre, Chaffour, Rencker, Melsheim, Keller, Brice, Berlet, Schneegans, Ed. Bamberger, Noblot, A. Boell, Scheurer-Kestner, Ancelon.

The Alsace-Lorraine Republican League, meeting on June 4, at its headquarters in the Rue Réaumur, Paris, adopted, unanimously the following declaration: "Aware of a propaganda ambiguous in its means of expression, and suspect as to its origins, which, under the humanitarian pretext of a 'peace without annexations,' and apparently quoting in self-support the intangible right of all peoples to dispose of themselves, is aiming at making the return of Alsace and Lorraine to France dependent on a plebiscite, the Republican League of Alsace-Lorraine, composed of Frenchmen belonging to families of the annexed provinces, consider themselves obliged to make the following declaration: (1) The return of Alsace-Lorraine to France cannot be in the nature of an

cession. It is merely a reparation for those outrages which were inflicted on a just cause by successful violence in 1871. This right has not suffered from prescription; (2) The declaration made in Bordeaux by the representatives of the annexed departments (Feb. 17, 1871) formally set forth this right; (3) Incontestable in its origin, the right of Alsace-Lorraine has constantly been affirmed by its populations. They have not for a single moment, since 1871, consented to their annexation by Germany. Their protest, which has been expressed in a variety of ways, has never ceased, even when they sought the restoration of its right by peaceful means. Alsace-Lorraine has suffered from violence, but she has never sanctioned its decrees, neither in 1871, nor since."

"For these considerations the Republican League of Alsace-Lorraine declares its support of the Government declarations which from the first day of the war have affirmed the unalterable right of France. When the time comes, Alsace-Lorraine, by the force of its representatives, will give the world the proof of its unalterable loyalty to its French motherland. But to have recourse to a plebiscitary consultation in Alsace-Lorraine would be tantamount to sanctioning the deeds accomplished by means of violence and would be a compromise on justice."

The declaration is signed by the president of the league, M. Charles Andler, professor in the faculté des lettres of Paris University, the vice-presidents, Mme. Jule Ferry, MM. Daniel Blumenthal, former deputy in the Reichstag, Georges Welly, deputy for Metz, and the central committee of the league which contains a number of distinguished names of men and women in the liberal professions.

GIRLS' CLUB MOVE GAINING HEADWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—An interesting interview with Mrs. Arnold Glover, hon. secretary of the National Organization of Girls' Clubs, is published in the Common Cause under the title of "The Future of the Girls' Club Movement." The writer states that she was about to organize a girls' club, when Mr. Fisher's new educational schemes were announced, and she wondered whether it would be worth while to start on the venture if attendance at classes was in future to be made compulsory for girls under 16. Accordingly she went to consult Mrs. Glover on the matter and received a most encouraging reply.

Mrs. Glover considered that it was too early to tell how the new scheme would affect boys' and girls' clubs, but the hours compulsorily devoted to education would be few—at any rate to start with—and it was to be hoped that rather than dampen the children's ardor for knowledge they would add enthusiasm to their love of all that was good and beautiful. There would still be ample scope for clubs. They would be wanted as much as ever, and she considered that it would be most regrettable if there should be any falling off in public interest through a mistaken idea that children would need them less, because of the additional hours of education to be extended to them by the Board of Education.

The clubs had done a wonderful work, she said, both educational and social, for girls from the elementary schools between the ages of 14 and 18. Only a comparatively few of these had attended the continuation classes organized by the education authorities, but they had made good use of the numerous classes run in connection with their recreation and got encouraged toward education. These classes, if they fulfilled certain conditions, earned a grant from the education authorities, which went to support the club. It was only through their clubs that most working girls had any opportunity for that corporate life, on the need for which such stress had been laid by the Report lately issued by the Departmental Committee on Juvenile Education in connection with employment.

In their clubs girls formed friendships, and they came under the influence of women with better education and wider outlook than themselves—who in turn learned from them, and thus were enabled to give a better social service. They voluntarily submitted to discipline, but were at the same time helped to develop their own powers of initiative and resources. Under an enterprising organizer a club was constantly developing. One thing led on to another. Periodical conferences were held in connection with the National Organization of Girls' Clubs at which representatives from the affiliated clubs all over the country were present. These not only helped to link the clubs together and to establish an esprit de corps, but were very valuable to club leaders, who learned, in the course of the discussions, the girls' point of view on many subjects.

DEVELOPMENT OF PORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Shipping Controller announces that, by an arrangement with the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, he has appointed Mr. L. A. P. Warner, deputy general manager under the board, to take charge of the department of the Ministry of Shipping responsible for port work and the development of the ports. The question of facilities at the southern and western ports is among the matters to which special attention is being given. Mr. Warner will work in close touch with the royal commission on wheat supplies, the railway executive and other bodies concerned. The ministry has also secured the services of Mr. A. H. Read of Liverpool, who will be specially concerned with questions affecting the coastal trade of the United Kingdom.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Señor Eduardo Dato, the new Spanish Premier, is personally highly respected for his attainments and character, and while he enjoys the deep affection of the Conservative-Liberal Party, he is respected, also, by other parties. Señor Dato is a native of Coruña, and was trained to the profession of a lawyer. He entered politics early, and achieved minor office in 1891, becoming Minister of the Interior in 1899. His conservatism, from the beginning, has been of a broad-minded type, and when, in 1909, Señor Maura, the Conservative leader, adopted an ultra-conservative platform, Señor Dato was unanimously selected to lead a new and dominant wing of the Conservative Party, the program which he placed before it on that occasion being adopted. He is a strong supporter of Spanish neutrality, and repeated his views to that effect in a speech at Seville as recently as May 9, but it is well known that he regards it as imperative that the best relations should exist between France and Spain. He is a doctor of laws, and is reckoned among the most eminent jurists in Spain. He has given particular study to the means of social progress, and has been regarded as an enthusiastic propagandist in the matter of social reforms. Many legislative measures for the betterment of the working classes have been brought about by his efforts; and it was chiefly by the force of his initiative that the Institute of Social Reforms was established in Madrid. Though a Conservative, Señor Dato is not by any means a reactionary, but much the reverse. He was Premier from October, 1913, until May, 1916, when his Government fell, on a question of army reform which had been debated in the Cortes for many days.

William F. Fitzgerald, of Boston, a broker, announces his candidacy for nomination for the governorship of Massachusetts by the Democratic Party. Mr. Fitzgerald is of Irish ancestry and is a native of Boston. From the public schools he entered State Street as a clerk in a broker's office. This was in 1885. In 1898 he was a member of the firm. He has been prominent in Boston's speculative campaign in the purchase and control of copper mines and their securities. He has served the State as a trustee of relief institutions, and not long since was a member of the Boston Board of Port Directors.

Ira Nelson Hollis, president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., is to serve as chairman of the engineering council for war purposes, just organized by the United Engineering Society of the United States. The council will consist of 24 members, five being appointed by each of the founder societies—civil, mining, mechanical, and electric engineers—and four by the United Engineering Society. All the inventive, administrative, and practical ability of these societies is pledged to this council. President Hollis is an Indian, who entered the United States Navy as a graduate from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1878, and rose steadily in the engineering ranks of that branch of the military arm until 1893, when he responded to Harvard University's invitation and joined its scientific school as professor of engineering. During his decade of service in this important post Professor Hollis, as he then was, became a conspicuous champion of naval expansion, and urged the adjustment of national education to national political needs. He has been a prolific writer for the press, is a good speaker, and consequently is much in demand for public functions. In 1913 he left Cambridge to go to Worcester as president of the polytechnic school there, and during his administration that institution has developed rapidly.

George Wylie Paul Hunt, to whom the United States authorities are now turning as a special mediator in the aggravated labor controversy now on in Arizona, was Governor of that State until a comparatively recent date. By capitalism he was formerly deemed a radical, unworthy to be in political power. Now he is turned to as a "moderate" to act in composing differences between the I. W. W. and the mine owners, disputes that are substantially curtailing the output of copper, much to the dislike of the Government and the disarrangement of its war policy governing the production of basic metals. Former Governor Hunt is a native of Missouri who, in his youth, found his way to the territory of Arizona, worked his way up to a position of political and commercial influence, sat in the Territorial Legislature, aided in shaping the first State Constitution, and became the first Governor under the new form of government. He revealed, as Governor, many sympathies with the people that often are hidden by executives in high political office, and stood for a humanitarian conception of statecraft, penology, and industrial management.

Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, a church made famous by Phillips Brooks' ministry, has been called by the diocese of Buffalo, N. Y., to become bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that section of the country. Dr. Mann is a Hobart College graduate, trained at the General Theological Seminary, New York City, who had his first duties as a priest in Buffalo, then moved to Orange, N. J., and in 1905, was chosen as Dr. Donald's successor in Trinity Church, Boston. At least twice before he has been called to be a bishop, but has declined, so intrenched is he in the duties and privileges of a parish with a national reputation. As a churchman he represents a certain "moderateness" of position which makes him liked by both the "High" and the "Low" parties of the Episcopal Church; and this trust in him has been shown by his repeated election to the presidency of the House of

Clerical and Lay Deputies in the General Convention, which is the highest judicial and legislative organ of the church.

TAKE JONESCU ON RUMANIAN REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MILAN, Italy—The Corriere della Sera publishes an interview which a correspondent of the paper at Jassy has had with Take Jonescu. The Rumanians, declared Take Jonescu, had followed the actions of the Italian Army and Navy with fraternal satisfaction and they felt sure that Italy would soon be able to deal the enemy a decisive blow. The Russian revolution, which had seemed to give some cause for anxiety, now showed a tendency to crystallize, he continued. Russian democracy would follow the example of other democracies which had learnt that patriotism was always the highest virtue and the surest guarantee of liberty.

The Rumanians had experienced sufferings, of which no one could really form any adequate idea. Two-thirds of their country had been invaded and ruined by a ruthless enemy. In the remaining third the people were packed together, and this had naturally disturbed the organization of the country. The determination of the people, however, had not been shaken by all their misfortunes, and the voices which were demanding a premature peace would not find the slightest echo among them. They all knew perfectly well that peace at this moment, even if it was founded on the status quo, would be a German peace, and it was not a German peace that they wanted, but a peace from which a new Europe must come forth, a new world, founded on right. It was still war which they wished for and they were reorganizing their army for war. He could give the assurance that two-thirds of the work was accomplished, and that they were actively proceeding to complete the remainder. He had not the slightest doubt that their new army would be able to show its valor. Their former army had had to fight against an enemy superior to it, both in numbers and armaments, and to bar the way against that enemy, they might rightly be proud of it.

Take Jonescu asked the representative of the Corriere della Sera if he knew that before many days were over their Parliament would vote a revision of their constitution. They would then have a Chamber of Deputies elected by universal suffrage, with the secret ballot and proportional representation. They would retain their Senate, which would contain a certain number of elected members. He was personally of the opinion that, for the election of the Senate, it would be a good thing to adopt a system analogous to the French system. As for the land question, they were permitting the expropriation of a quarter of the available cultivable land, which would be taken from those people who possessed more than a certain quantity of land.

To show the radical character of this reform, said Take Jonescu, it was necessary to state that when it had been carried out, seven-eighths of the cultivable land which made up the kingdom would belong to the agricultural classes, a much greater proportion than in France, which, however, was always known as especially the country of peasant proprietors. All the details of this great land reform, which naturally would cause lively discussion, would be settled in another session. In this present session they would incorporate a measure into the constitution assuring the stability for all officials, whether employed in Government, provincial or municipal administration. He knew that Rumania had other vast problems to solve, but it was difficult to deal with and discuss them all at once. What he could assert was that they had all the firmest intention of solving all their problems on the widest and most democratic basis. He could, he said, assure the correspondent of the Corriere della Sera of a fact which would not astonish an Italian, that these reforms were not the work of one party alone but of all parties. The King, he went on to assert, had gained a well deserved popularity, but neither would this astonish an Italian.

He could, said Take Jonescu, sum up the situation of Rumania in this way: they were suffering and had been devastated, as no other belligerent people were, with the exception of Serbia, but their faith and their energy were intact and they were ready to make any sacrifice in order to take their place in the world and to become a factor for progress and peace. Their Latin origin, of which they were proud, demanded such sacrifices. It seemed unnecessary, he added, to say that their relations with Russia remained most cordial because they were founded not only on a community of interests, but on unbounded confidence. Their relations with the new Russia were constantly becoming closer, and Rumania earnestly wished the Russian people the greatest success in their formidable process of transformation. Personally he believed that the Russian people were called upon to provide a spectacle which would astonish the world. Their youthful difficulties must not lead to a wrong estimate of the beauty which would be attained, when it reached maturity, by this infant democracy. In spite of everything he already saw the Russians established at Constantinople and consequently in daily communication with the Rumanians, because all that went to make up their economic existence passed through the straits.

ENLISTMENTS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—Voluntary enlistments in Canada during the last half of June numbered 2358 men as compared with 3392 for the previous two weeks. Enlistments since the outbreak of the war total 423,858 men.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Cold Storage in Canada

TORONTO MAIL AND EXPRESS—The chief argument in favor of cold storage is that it takes the surplus from the market in times of plenty, and carries it forward to the season of scarcity, thus evening up distribution, and equalizing prices. But if large quantities, from one-fourth to a half, of foodstuffs are taken off the market in the season of plenty, that prevents prices from dropping. If in the season of scarcity, the products are doled out on the market in such a way as not to disturb the enhanced values owing to the scarcity—as is the modern method—where is the gain from that equalizing process? The cold storage system of Canada can stand much further analytical examination than it has received, for even if the profits actually reported be comparatively small, probably it could be proved that it, more than any other agency, maintains high prices for perishable foods and defeats the objects of economy it ought to subserve.

Warning in Hawaii

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN—Soon the liquor manufacturers and dealers of the United States will be asking Uncle Sam to buy out their trade, as they have done in England. The interests in Hawaii will put in for their share. Very probably the reason some of them are holding on now, with prohibition in sight, is because they want to salvage as much as possible by holding up Uncle Sam or the territory for a purchase price. If ever the liquor dealers have had fair warning to quit the business before it was taken away from them by public action, it is in Hawaii.

A Lesson to Newspapers

NEW YORK WORLD—Over the announcement that news dispatches concerning the American troops in France must pass through the hands of the War Department in Washington prior to publication, the esteemed Times printed the following headlines: "Baker Seizes News Dispatches, Ignoring Congress and the Constitution." Somewhat less hysterical but no less misinformed our neighbor the Sun had these headlines: "News Dispatches Held Up Despite Congress' Refusal to Enact Press-Gag Law." The powers that the War Department has exercised momentarily in this matter are in defiance neither of Congress nor the Constitution. They belong to the general war powers of the Government, which, if it so decreed, could send home all the correspondents with the American troops in France and prevent the publication of a single word about the movements and operations of the American expeditionary forces. These powers, indeed, are so drastic, as proved by the experience of the Civil War, that the Government could put an army officer in the Times office and another in the Sun office to supervise the publication of all military news, and neither paper would have legal redress. We mention these matters not in defense of the extreme censorship imposed for a moment by the War Department but by way of calling attention to the blunder of newspapers like the Times and the Sun in opposing every censorship provision that was framed for the Espionage Bill.

SPEECH BY SIGNOR BARZILAI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CATANZARO, Italy—In a speech on the subject of the war, made under the auspices of a local association Signor Barzilai covered the ground traversed in a recent lecture by Signor Treves, a well-known member of the official Socialist Party and strongly controverted the arguments which had then been set forth. Signor Barzilai maintained the inevitable character of the

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Italian intervention viewed from either a historical, economical, or political standpoint, and showed that if Italy had remained neutral the economic difficulties would have been even greater, while the country might have been driven into civil war. The speaker severely condemned the Socialist propaganda which reduced the present terrible conflict to a mere feature in the struggle between different classes. He finished his speech by praising what he described as the almost epic quality of the heroism of the army and navy, whose aim was not the annexation of Trent and Trieste, which for centuries had been Italian, but their reunion with Italy, together with the eastern coast of the Adriatic, which was needed to secure the national future.

SHACKLETON'S VIEWS ON MODERN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Two and a half years ago Sir Ernest Shackleton sailed from England on his expedition to the Antarctic. Since his rescue of the remainder of his party, he has been lecturing for the Red Cross in Australia and America on his way home, and now that he has returned to England it is interesting to hear what his impressions were on reaching the country, as given to a representative of Reuter's Agency.

"My first impression of England after my long absence is," he is reported to have said, "the seriousness and determination pervading every one. I have just come from America, where I spent a month. A great awakening is going on there. The whole nation is warming to its task. It is a wonderful democracy, and they are as much in the fight as we are. I contrast the feeling of relief that exists now that they are in it with the nervous tension and the evident desire for action which was apparent in every American whom I met when I was passing through the States to the relief of the Ross Sea party last November. Washington is a hive of workers, as London is. The American genius for organization is displayed at every turn. America is going to accomplish great things for liberty."

Sir Ernest Shackleton stated that nearly all his men were engaged in doing war work. He spoke of leaving England soon to take up special war work in a sphere in which he trusted that he would be useful.

SCOTTISH SEA FISHERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—A number of meetings have been held by the Scottish Sea Fisheries Committee under the presidency of Mr. J. E. Sutherland, M. P., and the first stage of their inquiry is now complete. The committee met and took evidence in Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Buckie and Cullen, and have been also in touch with other fishing centers. It is hoped that means have been arranged by which the maximum quantity of Scottish fish will be placed on the markets for immediate home consumption. The committee has expressed gratitude for the assistance rendered to it by all branches of the fishing industry and by members of the general public.

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ITALIAN-RUSSIAN TRADE RELATIONS

GENOA, Italy—A lecture on the commercial relations between Italy and Russia has recently been given by Commendatore Oberti in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce in Genoa. The large audience included the Prefect, the Mayor and a number of deputies. In the first part of his address the speaker praised the enterprise of the Italian Government in sending the recent commercial mission to Russia. The mission, which had been organized by Signor Nava, Minister of Industry and Commerce, had, he said, visited the principal industrial and commercial centers in Russia and, considering the moment at which it had been undertaken, excellent results had accrued from it. The speaker emphasized the need for an Italo-Russian alliance in the situation which would exist in Europe at the close of the war; an alliance which would be based on common ideals and on the interests of the two countries.

The speaker set forth the possibilities of a great increase in the export of Italian productions to the Russian markets where they were already known. The exports mentioned particularly in this connection were silk, fruits and vegetables, and especially electro-technical and other machinery for industrial and agricultural purposes for which Russia had formerly been dependent on Germany, but which, in the future, Italy would be able to produce in large quantities in the workshops at the present time devoted to supplying the needs of the Army.

Another and not less important side of the future relations between Italy and Russia was the collaboration between the men of the two nations which Russia desired, being, said the speaker, well aware of the honest, laborious and upright character of the Italian people. One serious obstacle to the development of trade relations between the two countries and which would have to be overcome, lay in the unsatisfactory nature of the land and sea communications between them. At present these were slow and irregular and inadequate for the needs of any considerable volume of traffic.

At the close of the lecture the president of the Chamber of Commerce in Genoa delivered an exhortation to those responsible for the wonderful development of the economic forces of the country, which had taken place during the war and had contributed so largely to the success of the army, not to abate any of their energies after the conclusion of peace, but to prepare for fresh developments in the interests of the country.

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SPANISH AGENT TALKS ON TRADE

Leopoldo Arnaud Discusses Possible Growth of Commerce Between United States and Spain—Plan for Ocean Cable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Trade relations between the United States and Spain are improving rapidly, according to Leopoldo Arnaud, secretary of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in New York and official agent of the Spanish Government for commercial expansion, who left for Spain a few days ago. Mr. Arnaud also stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that after the war these and all other relations between the two countries would continue, to improve. He cited the establishment of one line of ships direct to Spain, as well as the laying of a cable from this port to Vigo as illustrations of the improved relations.

In regard to present conditions in Spain, Mr. Arnaud believes that all the rumors of a coming revolution against King Alfonso are mere fiction. He thinks such rumors are merely intended to keep the people of Spain in a state of great excitement.

Spanish imports from the United States, Mr. Arnaud explained, have increased from between \$22,000,000 and \$24,000,000 in normal times to between \$85,000,000 and \$90,000,000 at the present time. This is an increase of nearly five-fold, and he attributes it to the fact that the markets of England, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium are closed to the Spanish trade. In ordinary times the markets of these countries supplied Spanish manufacturers with all the raw materials required by them. Under existing war conditions, freight troubles have caused importers immense inconveniences, the freight rates at present being \$45 a ton plus \$3 for war insurance, and \$3 to \$4 marine insurance for shippers.

Mr. Arnaud says that after the war he hopes such inconveniences will be done away with. A direct line of fast steamers between New York and Vigo is being planned. The Spanish Government has already voted an annual subsidy of \$500,000 for this line and the capital required for the financing of the company has been subscribed for. One American shipping company has established four ships in trade with Spain.

Only two cable lines are now open to Spain for communication with the United States, and these are under control of the French and British governments and therefore under a strict censorship. It is impossible for the traders of Spain to know whether their communications reach their destination intact or whether they have been held up altogether. This hinders them in their business, as the telegram is a form of communication often used for transactions that require immediate attention. All such troubles will end with the close of the war, states Mr. Arnaud, as arrangements have been entered into with the United States for laying a direct cable from New York to Vigo and financial backers for this have been found.

The proportions which Spanish-American trade has attained under adverse war conditions, Mr. Arnaud states, taken in connection with future requirements of the two countries, have encouraged factors identified with financial, commercial and industrial interests to project an organization to be known as La Casa del España, or the Home of Spain, which will have for its special object the promotion of largely increased relations between Spain and the United States. Detailed plans of the Home of Spain will be made shortly and it will become the center of every effort of a campaign to cement trade relations between the two nations. All Spanish commercial interests, as they bear upon trade with the United States, will be concentrated in the "Home" to be established here.

As planned now, the site will be selected and a commodious building erected, in which will be installed a museum of Spain's natural products, a library and a bureau of information, a school to teach Spanish, a hall for public lectures, a club and, in fact, everything relating to Spanish resources and opportunities. The Home of Spain will also house a branch of the Banco de Comercio Exterior, which is to be established according to a recent law passed by the Cortes, the Spanish parliamentary house. It will be the special province of this bank to finance accounts, and deal with Spanish imports and exports.

Mr. Arnaud also stated that parcel post communications will also be bettered at the close of the war, arrangements practically having been concluded by both the Spanish and American governments.

SHIPPING NEWS

Swordfish prices dropped several cents per pound today when a fleet of 11 vessels landed a total of 846 large fish at the South Boston mart, the largest receipts for one day this season. Wholesale dealers quoted 15¢ to 17½¢ cents per pound, the first time this year the price has been below 20 cents at wholesale. The average weight of each fish was 200 pounds. Arrivals: Vesta 53, Blanche Irving 82, Helen Murley 76, Katie Palmer 92, Topsail Girl 114, Birnie & Bosse 102, Actor 92, Eleanor 94, Beret J. 73, Annie Perry 24, and Murel 42.

Mackerel arrivals at the Boston fish pier today landed 133,000 pounds fresh and 134 barrels salted. Wholesale prices were 13¢ to 13½¢ cents per pound. Arrivals: Thelma 25,000 pounds, Corral 24,000, Killarney 20,000, Good Luck 3000, Veda McKown 25,000, Lucia 17,000, and an Italian

boat 14,000. Arrivals at Newport, R. I., were: Arthur James 15,000 Edith Cooney 32 barrels, Three Links 32, and Mineola 37.

Groundfish arrivals at South Boston today were: Str Billow 104,000 pounds, schooners Progress 25,000, Josie and Phebe 39,000, Ruth and Margaret 34,500, Avalon 26,100, Josephine De Costa 35,000, Matthew S. Greer 44,300, W. H. Moody 23,500, Olivia Sears 6900, Annie Perry 41,000, and Ethel B. Penney with 30,000 filefish, and 53 swordfish. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred-weight: Haddock \$6.50 to \$8.50, steak cod \$12 to \$14.75 market cod \$6 to \$8, pollock \$10 to \$12.50, large hake \$6 to \$7, small hake \$4 to \$5.75, and cusk \$5. Filefish sold at 9 cents per pound, a high price for that fish. Reports from New York showed the schooner Stranger having 11,000 pounds of filefish which sold for 7 cents aboard the vessel.

Arrivals at Gloucester today were: Henry L. Marshall 116,000 pounds fresh fish, Gladys and Nellie 150,000 fresh fish and 1500 halibut, Ralph L. Hall 18 barrels salted mackerel, and Teazer 46 barrels salted mackerel.

REAL ESTATE

Papers were placed on record today from Jessie Kelson, owner of the four-story double brick apartment house at 9 Haviland Street, Back Bay, assessed for \$27,500, including \$9400 carried on 3962 square feet of land. J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling took the title. Mr. Kelson has sold the adjoining property, at 11 Haviland Street, to Michael J. Lowe. It consists of 3955 square feet of land and an apartment house.

The city of Boston has purchased from Charles Francis Adams estate a lot of land fronting on Avenue Louis Pasteur, Back Bay Fens, as a site for the new Boston Latin School. The land contains an area of 111,000 square feet, and the price is said to be \$88,000. Samuel S. Wiger has purchased the residence property of John A. Curtin, situated at 68 Amory Street, in the Longwood district of Brookline. There are 8058 square feet of land, valued at \$5600, also included in the \$17,600 assessment.

SALES OF BRIGHTON PROPERTY
John F. Fallon et al., trustees, have sold the frame house and lot of land at 118-122 Brintree Street, Brighton, taxed on the assessors books at \$7500. The 2330 square feet of land carries \$500 of that amount. Mary F. Molleson is the new owner.

Another dwelling house sold is located at 33-35 Mountfern Avenue near Faneuil Street, assessed for \$6500, which includes \$500 carried on 3560 square feet of land. Mary J. Lyons conveyed title to Bridget Fay.

W. ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER
Mary V. Finnerty has purchased property on Almsworth Street, West Roxbury, from Marie E. Ferris. The parcel is assessed for \$5000 including \$700 carried on 5500 square feet of land.

Ernest M. Skinner Company has taken title to a large plot of vacant land on the corner of Sydney and Crescent streets, Dorchester, for the purpose of improvement. There are 11,503 square feet all told, carrying a tax valuation of \$2900. Elbridge K. Newhall, trustee, conveyed title.

ELMDALE FARM SOLD
Elmdale Farm, which has been improved for more than a generation by Norman G. Douglas, the grantor; situated on Main Street, near the railway station, in the village of Sherborn, Middlesex County, has been sold to Thomas H. Thomas of Newton, who has taken title. The property includes 65 acres of land, with a complete set of farm buildings, comprising a 12-room two-story farmhouse, containing modern conveniences surrounded with old elms, stock, hay and horse barns, with poultry, ice, hog, tool, carriage, wood and engine houses; a fruit orchard and a tract of wood and timber land. The property is assessed for \$10,000. The sale was made by the Chapin Farm Agency.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY
The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending July 7, 1917:

Transac-	Mort-	Amt of
tion	gages	money
July 2.....	81	\$115,535
July 3.....	61	322,176
July 4.....	88	44
July 5.....	77	192,688
July 6.....	77	97,298
July 7.....	65	299,981
Totals.....	372	\$1,025,678
Same week 1916.....	686	1,827,039
Same week 1915.....	361	686,479
Week end June 30.....	453	2,321,118

CITIZENSHIP CLASSES
Sons of wealthy and influential men in Boston are seeking to evade the selective draft by obtaining temporary positions with shipyards and other firms carrying out Government and war contracts; said Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, speaking at labor meetings in Boston and Lynn yesterday. Organized labor representatives on the exemption boards are to be instructed to investigate all claims for exemption by sons of wealthy citizens who are working with such concerns, declared Mr. McGrady. A recount of all the ballots cast in the recent State election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention probably will be asked by organized labor, said Mr. McGrady.

FIRST DRAFT TO BE FOR 687,000

Men Chosen Earliest May Fill Ranks of Regulars and National Guard—Order of Liability to Be Determined

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first draft of America's citizenship for war service will be for 687,000 men, the War Department announced today. These will be singled out from the registration roll. The number recommended by the War Department is just enough to lift the regular army to war complement, enlarge the National Guard to war strength, and provide the levy of 500,000 for the 16 cantonment camps, where the men will be trained for the front.

About 50,000 men are needed to bring the regular army to its full war strength. More than 130,000 others are needed for the National Guard. In official circles, it was said today that the first men drawn by selective draft will be put into the regular army ranks and the National Guard.

In the draft every one of 9,500,000 registered men will be drawn, it was believed in official quarters. This will determine the order of liability for service for all time. On the basis of the 687,000 draft, quotas are being assigned each state, based on population and registration. After the draft the local exemption boards will begin to call up men and continue until the quota is furnished. The second draft will begin on the list where the first left off.

Provost Marshal-General Crowder has issued a circular notifying men registered for the draft to hold themselves in readiness for appearance before the boards which will conduct examinations and consider exemptions. Registration cards in each county or city jurisdiction are to be numbered with red ink and as soon as the drawing is complete lists showing the order in which the numbers are drawn will be published in the press and posted at the office of each local board. Exemptions are to be determined by the local boards, the circular shows, only for previously announced specified causes, such as responsibility for the support of relatives, and not for agricultural or industrial reasons.

Seven days after designations are posted will be allowed for filing claims. Then there will be an additional allowance of 10 days for filing proofs, and the board must decide within three days after the proof is filed. When the case of any registrant has been disposed of, so far as the local board is concerned, the names of those not exempted or discharged will be posted. Claims for exemption for agricultural or industrial work must be made within five days after such posting and must go direct to the higher board sitting for the judicial district. Appeals from the rulings of local boards must be made to the higher board within 10 days.

The circular does not cover the summoning of the men for actual service, pointing out that selection and acceptance does not mean an immediate summons. The steps a registered person should take are set forth in great detail in the circular. First of all the registrant is advised to find out the location of the office of his county or city local board and then ascertain, if he intends to claim exemption for agricultural or industrial reasons, to what district board he must apply.

JEWISH CONGRESS DATE IS CHANGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Jewish Congress, which was to have been held in Washington Sept. 2, has been postponed to Nov. 18, it was announced here, after the administrative committee decided at a meeting that such a step would be advisable in view of the urgency of public business.

Col. Harry Cutler of Providence chairman, alluding to the reasons that influenced selection of the date, said: "It was felt that this would be the most practical date, for about that time the Congress may recess, if not adjourn, and the Jewish Congress would, therefore, not encroach upon the duties of mal., of our members who are engaged in governmental or other public service."

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows: These officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty: Capt. Lewis B. Douglas, James W. Carter, Adrian Van Sinderen, Capt. Richard M. Thomas, Fourth Cavalry, now on leave of absence at Pottsville, will proceed to Philadelphia.

The following officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty: Capt. Paul Reisinger, Morton Russell, First Lieut. Charles M. Burr, Basil F. Pontey, Everette A. Craft, Carl E. F. Morset, Second Lieut. Benjamin B. Whitney, Harry W. Skinner, Otto C. Randolph.

The following officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to duty: Maj. George M. Rice, First Lieut. Rudolph Mitchell, Floyd V. Dehaven, Thaddeus L. Mallam; Second Lieut. James A. Cunningham, George M. Trumbull.

The following officers of the Quar-

termaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty: Capt. Horace M. Graff, Colonel Lewis, Joseph J. Hittinger.

Maj. John S. Sewell, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, will make note to exceed two journeys in July from Atlanta to Birmingham in connection with recruiting the Seventh Engineers, National Army.

Maj. William G. Sills, Twenty-first Cavalry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Inspector-General's Department.

Maj. Francis H. Pope, Twelfth Cavalry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Henry Souther, aviation section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Hampton, Va., for temporary duty.

Capt. Clinton G. Edgar, aviation section, will proceed to New York for temporary duty.

FOOD SAVING TALKS GIVEN IN THE THEATERS

Volunteer Speakers Giving Four-Minute Addresses on Simple Table Economies

Patrons of motion picture houses this week will hear four-minute addresses on food saving as a part of the plan of Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, to reach every possible citizen directly with simple rules for the economical use of foodstuffs. Talks are to be given between the pictures or vaudeville acts, the speaker in each case being announced by means of a stereopticon slide which bears his name and the fact that he represents the National Committee on Public Information. More than 2500 speakers throughout the United States are giving their services this week, passing from theater to theater to make brief and pithy addresses. They call themselves the "Four Minute Men."

The arguments of the speakers are drawn largely from Mr. Hoover's bulletins on ways each householder can enable the United States to feed itself and help feed the Allies. As to food, the following concise directions are given: "Buy it with thought; cook it with care; serve just enough; save what will keep; eat what will spoil home-grown is best; don't waste it."

George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information at Washington has general charge of the "Four Minute Men." George U. Crocker, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety Subcommittee on "Food conservation week," has announced the following volunteer speakers for four-minute addresses in Boston:

Hugh W. Ogden, Kenneth C. Macdonald Jr., Sanford Bates, Judge Robert O. Harris, Frank Leveroni, Postmaster William F. Murray, Edward J. Flynn, W. T. A. Fitzgerald, Charles Connor, Henry Pennypacker, Robert Gallagher, Charles K. Darling, Joseph P. Walsh, James H. Vahey, Frank Lewis, Frederick W. Mansfield, Frank Gerard Montague, the Rev. Robert Le Blanc Lynch, Walter Hartstone, Prof. Eugene Wambaugh, Herbert B. Ehrmann, George P. Drury, Alfred L. West, William Shaw McCallum, John P. Brennan, Joseph E. Earl Perry, Arthur D. Hill, Charles H. Fiske Jr., Grafton D. Cushing, Joseph B. Groce, Charles J. Martell, Harry N. Guterman, Solomon Lowenberg, Joseph L. Powers, Isaac Harris, Frank Stern, David A. Lourie, R. W. Boyden, Charles H. Woolbert, Cornelius A. Guiney, John E. Hannigan and Herbert T. Rich.

FOOD TALKS AT MADISON, WIS.

MADISON, Wis.—Food conservation and the work of the Hoover commission are being presented in a series of lectures at the University of Wisconsin summer session in response to a request made by Herbert C. Hoover to President Van Hise. Eight lectures on food conservation are being given as a part of the war lectures which are delivered every afternoon and are open to the public. Miss A. L. Daniels, assistant professor of home economics, and Dr. E. V. McCollum, professor of agricultural chemistry, present the lectures. A representative of the Hoover commission will deliver one address during the session.

NO NIGHT WORK FOR WOMEN

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Wisconsin State Commission has prohibited all work for women in manufacturing and laundries between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., except in pea canning factories. This order, the Journal says, is a result of hearings throughout the State on the petition last January by the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, the Milwaukee Council of Social Agencies and the Wisconsin Consumers League.

PRISONERS' AID WORK EXPLAINED

Superintendent of Central Howard Association of Chicago Tells of Welfare Needs in War Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Instead of relaxing efforts in prison welfare work, now is particularly the time for increasing them, for the present need is greater than usual, points out F. Emory Lyon, superintendent of the Central Howard Association, to his board of directors. The association is a prisoners' aid society doing the bulk of such work in eight middle western states. It takes its name from John Howard, the famous sheriff of Bedford, England, of the last quarter of the Eighteenth Century. There is an English organization of the same name named after this first great prison reformer. The American Howard Association, founded by Mr. Lyon, is now in its seventeenth year of activity. Its offices are in this city.

Other recommendations which the prisoners' aid superintendent brought before his board were the problem of proper care for alien enemies who, he says, are incarcerated mostly in idleness and the proper care of a possibly much larger number of war prisoners; the securing of fair and just treatment of former prisoners who for good motives try to serve their country by enlisting, though debarred therefrom by military rules, and therefore liable to punishment for an act done in good faith but in ignorance; and active attention to preventive legislation, which as Mr. Lyon observes, just now is likely to secure scant attention from all except those directly concerned.

"I don't believe that crime generally is on the increase," said Mr. Lyon to a Christian Science Monitor representative, discussing his recommendations in the present situation, "but it is evident that crime in this country has been growing during the period of the war, and due very apparently to the war. The Illinois penitentiary has 1,000 more prisoners in it today than it had when the war opened, and similar institutions note a recent increase." Mr. Lyon indicated that he thought this increase was episodic, attributable to a lessened sense of the sacredness of human life and to the public's attention being called to other things. It seemed very obvious to him that in such circumstances there was need to be more active rather than less.

While the Central Howard Association is greatly concerned in improved prison legislation and facilities, its chief field is among the prisoners. It goes without saying that this, like many another prisoners' aid society, supplies what prisoners so often need—a bit of encouragement and a helping hand. Mr. Lyon through his many years at it in this territory, has become a familiar figure at the penal institutions. In addition to personal visits, he keeps in touch with the prisons through correspondence. Often he is advised in advance of the time of discharges. Men are paroled to him to make their reports to him. The association finds men positions. Mr. Lyon says that there is little difficulty nowadays in getting work for discharged prisoners.

The extent of this Central Howard Association's activities can be indicated by a few figures. The number

of applicants assisted in 1916 was 930, of whom 744 were new applicants. Those assisted or replaced more than once was 186. The number under parole to the superintendent was 146. Three-quarters of these completed their parole with credit. Superintendent Lyon says this is a little low, the average being 80 per cent. The average monthly earnings of the paroled men were \$50, and the estimated total earnings of the paroled men during 1916, \$31,000. The average cost per man of placing and assisting all applicants in the year was \$9.69. The total number of men aided by the Central Howard Association in its 16 years is about 15,000. The organization is non-sectarian.

EDITORS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING AT MINNEAPOLIS

Delegates Represent Small Weekly and Daily Publications—News Print Situation

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—New conditions which the publisher has been compelled to meet because of the war forms one of the chief topics of discussion at the four-day convention of the National Editorial Association. The question of solidifying the press and other forces in a campaign for a lasting world-wide peace after the conclusion of the war will be taken up at the convention.

Increased cost of publishing the country newspaper will be discussed from all angles, and an effort will be made to place the convention on record as opposed to small papers giving free political advertising.

The annual address by President E. H. Tomlinson, Morristown, N. J., will be followed by an address by Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri.

The program for Tuesday includes addresses by S. C. Godthwaite, president of the Iowa Press Association, New York, who will take as his subject "Getting General Advertising"; J. Roy Williams of McAlester, Okla.; W. W. Atkins of Franklin, Ind.; and Joe Mitchell Chapple of Boston, Mass. At the evening session committee reports will be submitted, including one relating to a home for retired editors, writers and publishers; Charles H. Betts of Lyons, N. Y., will speak on "Advertising From the Newspaper Standpoint," and there will be a general discussion of plans for a closer union of State and national organizations.

The sessions of Wednesday will be devoted principally to reading of reports, general discussions and addresses, the speakers including J. O. Brimblecome of Newton, Mass.; Jason Rogers, publisher New York Globe; Prof. W. P. Kirkwood of the University of Minnesota, and Frank J. White, Chicago.

The annual election of officers Thursday morning will conclude the business of the convention and the following two days will be devoted to visiting State institutions and an excursion up the Minnesota River.

FUTURE OF DRY HOTELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Kingston, Ont., Bureau
KINGSTON, Ont.—One of the subjects discussed by the Synod of Ontario at its recent session was what was to be done to take the place of liquor which now could not be sold in hotels. One of the speakers proposed that the hotels might be taken over and converted into social centers, where reading rooms could be opened and meetings held.

B. & M. GAINS IN COAL HAULED

Big Increase Shown Is Said to Be Due to Agitations of Trade Boards and Larger Supply Is Expected to Bring Down Price

Agitation by the various chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other commercial organizations, aided by the United States Government in its call for quick shipment of freight, full-loaded freight cars and speedy unloading, is said to be partly responsible for the gain in all-rail coal hauled by the Boston & Maine railroad in New England this year as compared with the amount in 1916 and 1915.

Official figures from the Boston & Maine show an increase of about 85 per cent in the amount of all rail coal carried by the road in New England during the last two years. The tide-water and all rail coal moved, combined, shows an increase of about 41 per cent. During the month of June more than 574,000 tons of coal were moved in New England, making a record for this year. In June 1916, only 401,580 tons were moved and in June 1915 the total was 336,290 tons.

This year more than 8,000,000 tons of coal were moved by the B. & M. in New England during the first six months and in 1916 the grand total was about 2,757,619 tons. Officials of the road say that cooperation by consignees has aided greatly in the traffic. Unless the shipments of coal fall off greatly during the summer months, New England's coal supply for next winter should be larger than normal, it is said, and with the project for pooling all coal at tidewater under way the householders are looking for lower prices.

Falling off in the amount of tide-water coal hauled during last month of about 28,000 tons was offset by an increase of practically 125,000 tons of anthracite, all rail. An increase was made in June also of about 32,000 tons of bituminous coal received at tidewater.

MALDEN FOOD LECTURES

MALDEN, Mass.—Under the auspices of the Women's Civic League and the food conservation committee of the Malden Committee on Public Safety, Mrs. Eugenia Hatch Schwind of the National Civic Federation will begin today a series of cooking and food conservation lectures in the various public school cooking centers of this city. The lectures, to be given on alternate mornings and evenings, will continue through the middle of August. They will be free to all women residents of Malden.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL ISSUES ARE PROMINENT

Considerable Selling of the Active Industrials, and Lower Prices Are Recorded—Boston Is Inactive as Usual

There was considerable selling of U. S. Steel during the early part of today's trading on the New York stock exchange, and the stock was soon off more than a point from Saturday's closing price. This had an unsettling effect upon the rest of the market and general losses were sustained throughout the list.

Prominent in the decline during the first half hour were Bethlehem Steel "B," Crucible, General Motors, Anaconda, Republic Steel and Reading. As usual the Boston market displayed little activity. Boston Elevated was off a point at the opening. United Fruit was higher. There was not much change in the general tone at the end of the first half hour.

There was a moderate rally, following the early decline, but prices again eased off toward midday.

Bethlehem Steel "B" opened off 1/4 at 134 1/2, dropped to 132 1/2 and improved 1/2 before midday. U. S. Steel was off 1/4 at the opening at 126 1/2. It declined to 125 1/2 and improved fractionally. Crucible opened off 1/4 at 88 1/2. It declined to 85 1/2 and rallied a good fraction. General Motors, after opening down 1/4 at 111, advanced to 115 and again sold off. Anaconda declined more than a point. Studebaker was unchanged at the opening at 58 and after receding to 57 1/2, advanced to 60 1/2. It then declined more than a point before midday.

United Fruit opened up 1 1/2 in Boston at 133 1/2 and dropped the fraction before midday. Mohawk opened unchanged at 84 and receded a point. Business was quiet and price movements were irregular in the early afternoon. Selling of U. S. Steel continued the dominating feature. Some of the other steel stocks reached lower levels. Pittsburgh Coal was strong. The tone was wavering at the beginning of the last hour. United Fruit in Boston dropped to Saturday's closing price.

ORE MOVEMENT ON BIG SCALE

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Despite the fact that there was considerable delay during the early part of the month due to conditions on Lake Superior, and that grain shipments were heavy during the first two weeks, the ore movement in June was close to the record which was made last August, when the fleet loaded 9,850,140 tons.

The mines last month sent forward 9,644,226 tons, which is an increase of 136,626 tons over June, 1916, the record movement for that month. Most of the ports show a gain over last season.

The movement to July 1 shows a loss of 3,476,221 tons, compared with the similar period last year. Shipments to July 1 this year were 16,139,346 tons, and to July 1, 1916, the fleet loaded 19,615,567 tons.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD	1917	1916
Operating revenues	\$7,338,617	\$6,866,229
Gross income	2,243,024	2,357,761
Net income	402,157	592,515

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE	1917	1916
Operating revenues	\$3,745,623	\$3,408,709
Gross income	9,422,729	9,341,022
Net income	770,478	179,970

ANN ARBOR	1917	1916
Operating revenues	\$101,168	\$24,394
Gross income	285,267	43,413
Net income	1,445,416	99,423

ATLANTA & ANDERSON
ATLANTA, Ga.—Application has been made to the Railroad Commission by the Atlanta & Anderson Railway for permission to issue \$7,500,000 common stock, \$7,500,000 preferred stock and \$20,000 first mortgage 5 per cent 40-year bonds. The company will build a railroad from Atlanta to Anderson, S. C., 140 miles.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
Probably showers tonight and Tuesday; moderate probably increasing to strong easterly winds.

For New England: Probably showers tonight and Tuesday.
For North Atlantic States: For week. Occasional showers; temperature above normal, considerably cooler by the end of the week.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.
58	61	64	66	68	69

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.
Albany	58	61	64	66	68
Buffalo	58	61	64	66	68
Chicago	58	61	64	66	68
Cincinnati	58	61	64	66	68
Denver	58	61	64	66	68
Des Moines	58	61	64	66	68
Indianapolis	58	61	64	66	68
Jacksonville	58	61	64	66	68
Kansas City	58	61	64	66	68
Nantucket	58	61	64	66	68

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:15 High water, 5:22 a. m. 2:35 p. m.
Length of day, 15:08 Moon rises, 10:09 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:33 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Alaska Ju.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Allis-Chal.	28	28	28	28
Am B & F	100	100	100	100
Am Can.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40
Am Can pf.	105 1/2	106	105 1/2	106
Am Car Fy.	76	76 1/2	75	75
Am H & L	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am H & L pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61	61
Am Ice Sec.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am Ice Sec pf.	53	54	53	54
Am Int Corp.	55	55	54	54
Am Linsend.	24	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Am Linsend pf.	60	62	60	62
Am Loco.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70	70
Am Steel	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Steel pf.	70	70	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am Sugar	119	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Tel.	121	121	121	121
Am Woolen	52	52	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Wool pf.	98	98	98	98
Am Writ pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Zinc	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Anaconda	80 1/2	80 1/2	79	79
Asso Oil	62	62	62	62
Atchafalaya	100 1/2	100 1/2	100	100
At Gulf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Bald Loco.	71	71 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2
Balt & Ohio	71 1/2	71 1/2	70	70
B & O pf.	70	70	70	70
Barrett Co.	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Beth Steel	138	138	136	136
Beth Steel B	134 1/2	134 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
BFGoodrich	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Brook R T.	57	57	57	57
Brums Term.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Bull & Sup.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Cal Pac Cor.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Can Pacific	158 1/2	159	158 1/2	158 1/2
Can Pac pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Chan Motor	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Ches & Ohio	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
CM & St Paul	68	68 1/2	68	68 1/2
Chi R & P	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chi R & P pf.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67	67
Chi R & P pf.	76	76 1/2	76	76 1/2
Chi R & P pf.	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Chi & NW	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Chile Cop.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21
Chino Cop.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
CCC & St Lpf.	67	67	67	67
Col Fuel	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Col Gas & El.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Col South	25	25	25	25
Con Can.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Corn Prod.	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Cruc Steel	86 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2
Cub-Am Sug.	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2
Cub-Am Spt.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Cuban C Sug.	43	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Cuban CS pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Denver pf.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Enid	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Erie	37	37	37	37
Erie 1st pf.	37	37	37	37
Fisher Body pf.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Gas W & W	32	32	32	32
Gen Electric	159	159	158	158
Gen Motors N	111	111	111	112 1/2
Granby Min.	84	84	84	84
Gt Nor Ore	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Green Can.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Gulf States	123 1/2	124	123 1/2	124
Inspiration	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	54
Int Mer Mar.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
In Nickel	40	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
In Paper	34	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
In Paper pf.	70	70	70	70
Kenne Cop.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44	44
Lack Steel	93 1/2	93 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
L & W pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Lee R & T Cl.	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Lehigh Val.	62	62	62	62
Manhattan	115	115	115	115
Max Motor	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Mex Petrol	59	59	57	57
Miami	41	41	41	41
Midvale St.	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
MSP & SSM	99	99	99	99
Mo Pac Wl.	30	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Nat Acme	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	34 1/2
Nat Condit.	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	34 1/2
Nat Enamel	41 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Nat Enam pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Nevada Con.	23	23	23	23
NYA Brake	138	138	137 1/2	137 1/2
NOTEM	24	24	24	24
*NY Central	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
*NY N H & H.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
N & W	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
*North Pac.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
O Cities Gas	124	124	120 1/2	120 1/2
O Cities Gas rta	66	66	64 1/2	64 1/2
Ont Silver	5	5	5	5
Pacific Mail	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Peoples Gas	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	41	41	41	41
Pierce-Arrow pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
PCC & St L	72	72	72	72
Pitts Coal pf.	55 1/2	56 1/2	55	55 1/2
Pitts Steel pf.	100	100	100	100
P & W Va	32	33	32	32 1/2
P & W Va pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Q Silver pf.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Rex Con	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Reading	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Repub I & S.	90 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Ry Steel pf.	54	54	54	54
Ry Steel pf.	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	98 1/2
Savage Arms	96 1/2	96 1/2	95	95
Saxon Motor	18	18	18	18
Seaboard A L.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Sinclair Oil	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Sloss Shef.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
So Pacific	93	93	92 1/2	92 1/2
So Ry	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
STL & S F	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Studebaker	58	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Superior Steel	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Tenn Cop ctf.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Texas Co	212 1/2	214	212 1/2	213
Texas Co rts.	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Underwood	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Union B & P new	85	85	85	85
Union Pac.	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Union Pac pf.	80	80	80	80
*Un Alloy Steel	45	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
*Un Dyewood	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
United Fruit	133	133	132	132 1/2
Un Ry S F pf.	16	16	16	16
US Rubber	69 1/2	69 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
US Rub pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
US S & R pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
US Steel	126 1/2	126 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
US Steel pf.	117 1/2	118	117 1/2	118
Utah Copper	108 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
V-C Chem	42	42	42	42
Wabash pf.	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
Wabash pf.	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
W Maryland	20	20	20	20
West Union	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Westinghouse	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
W L & E.	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
White Motor	47	47	47	47
Willis-Over	32 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
W-O pf.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Wilson Co.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
WisCent.	45	45	45	45
Wor Pump	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	25

*Ex-dividend.

GOVERNMENT'S CROP REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The condition of crops July 1 as compiled by the Department of Agriculture compares as follows:

Corn, July 1, 1917, 81.1; July 1, 1916, 82. Winter wheat July 1, 1917, 75.9; June 1, 1

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WESTERN GOLF TOURNAMENT STARTS

Big Entry List for Amateur Championship Play on the Links of the Midlothian Country Club, Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—With an entry list of 175 players, including one from England, one from Argentina and the balance from all parts of the United States, the qualifying round of the annual amateur championship tournament of the Western Golf Association is scheduled to be played today over the links of the Midlothian Country Club. The exceptionally large size of the field this year is due to the fact that the United States Golf Association has suspended the national open and amateur tournaments for 1917 on account of the war.

Charles Evans Jr. of the Edgewater Golf Club, who holds the national amateur and open championship titles, will not compete in this tournament. Another noted amateur will be R. A. Gardner, national amateur champion in 1909 and 1915 and former Yale varsity track captain and champion pole vaulter. Heinrich Schmidt, the present western association champion will also be absent.

Among the most noted players who will compete this week is Francis Outmet, United States open champion in 1913 and amateur champion in 1914. Outmet is classed as a professional in the United States Golf Association list, but is ranked as an amateur by the western association; J. P. Guilford, Massachusetts State amateur champion; Robert Jones of Atlanta, Ga., southern amateur champion; J. S. Worthington of England, and John Mays, amateur champion of Buenos Aires.

The Western Golf Association team won the Olympic Cup team contest Saturday with a total score of 655 for the four men in a double round on the Midlothian Country Club links. Five teams started, but the Iowa and the Trans-Mississippi teams withdrew from the preliminary of the western amateur championship.

The Southern Golf Association team led at the end of the first 18 holes with 330 to 335 for the western association team, and 344 for the Michigan Association. The western association team, composed of K. P. Edwards, Albert Seckel, Paul Hunter and Addison Stillwell, all of Chicago, totaled 329 strokes in the afternoon, and won the match.

The southern association team finished second with 661, while the Michigan quartet took 685 strokes. The best individual score for the 36 holes was 160, made by Edwards of Chicago, his afternoon score of 79 equaled the morning score of R. G. Bush of New Orleans, who played with the Trans-Mississippi team until it quit.

Robert Jones took 81 strokes in the first round, and 82 in the second. His townsman, Perry Adair, scored 86 and 85 for the two rounds, while Richard Hickey, another Atlanta player, bested Jones and Adair with 81, 80-161.

Yesterday was an ideal day and the course was thronged with players until late in the afternoon. After three days of play the scores of the leaders indicate the course is several strokes harder than when the national open championship was staged two years ago.

Francis Outmet and Albert Seckel defeated J. S. Worthington and J. P. Guilford, 2 up in the morning, Outmet getting a 76. The winners had a best ball of 71, the losers taking two more.

In the afternoon Donald Edwards and J. P. Guilford defeated J. D. Standish Jr. of Detroit and Albert Seckel, 4 up, their best ball figuring 69.

Outmet scored a 77 in the afternoon, when paired with Irving Hartz (89), against C. E. Van Vleck Jr. (87) and W. J. Black (85), the former side winning by one point.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	46	27	.630
Baltimore	44	28	.611
Providence	42	32	.568
Toronto	42	32	.568
Rochester	41	33	.553
Buffalo	31	43	.420
Richmond	29	45	.392
Montreal	25	46	.352

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	9	3	.750
Baltimore	5	3	.625
Richmond	3	2	.600
Montreal	4	3	.571
Rochester	3	2	.600
Toronto	2	2	.500
Buffalo	0	2	.000

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	2	1	.667
Richmond	1	1	.500
Baltimore	1	1	.500
Providence	1	1	.500
Montreal	1	1	.500
Rochester	1	1	.500
Toronto	1	1	.500
Buffalo	0	1	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	23	.657
Philadelphia	38	30	.559
St. Louis	40	34	.543
Chicago	40	38	.513
Cincinnati	41	29	.583
Brooklyn	31	38	.448
Boston	28	38	.424
Pittsburgh	23	47	.329

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	2	1	.667
Boston	2	1	.667
New York	4	1	.800
New York	4	1	.800
Brooklyn	5	1	.833
Pittsburgh	4	1	.800
Philadelphia	1	1	.500

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	1	1	.500
Boston	1	1	.500
New York	1	1	.500
New York	1	1	.500
Brooklyn	1	1	.500
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500

COLGATE TO HAVE ATHLETICS THIS COMING SEASON

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Trustees of Colgate University have hit upon a plan for scholastic and athletic endeavors at the institution which should draw approval from all parts of the United States. It was voted to shorten the next college year and make it more intensive.

The college will open Oct. 4 and close May 17, 1918. Classes will be held six days each week instead of five and the usual Easter vacation will be abandoned. In this way the usual amount of recreation hours may be had.

It is the plan to have all intercollegiate activities as nearly normal as possible. Football, basketball and winter sports will go forward as before. The spring sports will be curtailed because of the lateness of the season at Hamilton. By the plan proposed young men will be able to continue their studies and at the same time be available for productive activities five months of the year.

YACHT HAWK IS VICTORIOUS AT ANNISQUAM CLUB

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The yacht racing of the Annisquam Club yesterday was characterized by a fine southerly breeze. In the bird class the Hawk, sailing her first race, carried off the honors. A triangular course was sailed, a reach to Plum Cove, a second reach to the outer buoy and a beat home. The Hawk took the lead early in the race and held it throughout with the Toran a close second.

In the cat class to Plum Cove and return, reaching work with a beat up the river, Fred Hawkins in the Ketchup led the way to the lighthouse, but, coming up the river, Sherburne Wiggin in the Catspaw went into the lead and maintained it to the finish. The summary:

BIRD CLASS	
Name and owner	El time
Hawk, R. R. Smith	1 07 45
Toran, W. O. Adams	1 12 25
Archie, F. H. Norton	1 12 35
Loiseida, D. H. Woodbury	1 13 00
Tern, J. S. Hooper	1 14 20
Cygnet, G. A. Wood	1 14 35
Squab, H. L. Friend	1 14 55
Albatross, John Gordon	1 15 00
Broiler, Harry Duane Jr.	1 16 53
Sea Dove, P. E. Jackson	1 20 00
Sprey, S. E. Andrew	1 24 40
Mavis, Donald Simpson	1 29 45

GOULET DEFEATS CHAMPION SPENCER

NEWARK, N. J.—Arthur Spencer of Toronto after being crowned United States national cycling champion yesterday afternoon, was defeated by Alfred Goulet in the five-mile championship race, the last of the series of six title contests. Young Spencer finished fourth. William Spencer was second and F. L. Kramer third.

The crowd gave Spencer a great ovation before the races began, when he rode around the track draped in an American flag and carrying a large bouquet of roses.

Kramer won a mile special invitation race, in which the eight best riders on the track were started.

CONLEY TIES RECORD MADE BY MARQUARD

DALLAS, Tex.—By winning the first game of a double-header with the Waco (Texas League) club, champions of 1916, Conley, pitcher of the Dallas club, yesterday tied the major league record of Pitcher Marquard, made in 1912, with 19 consecutive victories. Fifteen thousand persons, the largest crowd that ever entered a Texas ball park, saw Conley beat Waco by 5 to 4 in 10 innings.

The day was set aside as Conley day. Conley came to Dallas from the Baltimore Federals in 1916.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Haven	34	14	.708
New London	26	19	.578
Lawrence	29	22	.569
Bridgeport	26	22	.542
Worcester	23	26	.469
Portland	22	29	.431
Springfield	17	27	.386
Hartford	15	33	.312

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Bridgeport 1, New London 0.

No other games scheduled.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Bridgeport 7, Lawrence 3.

Hartford 3, Worcester 2.

New Haven 4, Portland 3.

Portland 2, New Haven 0.

New London 10, Springfield 8.

Hartford at Worcester.

New London at Springfield.

Bridgeport at Lawrence.

J. R. McALEER IN SERVICE

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—J. R. McAleer, former player, manager and Boston American League club owner, is lined up in the service of the United States. McAleer is a member of the conscription board of Mahoning County, receiving the appointment from Governor Cox. McAleer purchased \$10,000 worth of Liberty bonds.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS

The stockholders of the American Water Works & Electric Company will vote on July 14 on increasing the capital from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The additional stock will be first preferred.

SATURDAY EVENTS

The New York cricket team defeated the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia in a Halifax Cup match by 273 runs to 90.

George Wiley and Clarence Carmen defeated Victor Linart and Frank Corey in the 40-mile motorcycle packed team race at Revere in 55m. 24.3-5s.

W. M. Hall won the Metropolitan lawn tennis tournament at Bronxville, N. Y., by defeating Count Otto Salm in the final round, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

The West India cricket team defeated Needham in a Massachusetts State League match by 131 runs to 100. Buzzell of West India established a new individual record of 80 runs.

E. H. Binzen won the singles in the North Side (New York) lawn tennis championship on the courts of the University Heights Club by defeating E. J. Clapp, the former Yale University hurdler in the final round, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	48	27	.640
Boston	46	27	.627
Cleveland	41	37	.526
New York	38	34	.526
Detroit	36	36	.500
Washington	30	40	.429
St. Louis	20	48	.294
Philadelphia	25	45	.357

RESULTS SATURDAY

Cleveland 3, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 1, New York 0.
Detroit-Washington postponed.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Cleveland 1, Boston 0.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 8, New York 2.
Washington 10, Detroit 5.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cleveland.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

CLEVELAND SHUTS OUT BOSTON CLUB

CLEVELAND, O.—Pitcher James Bagby was in excellent form yesterday, and he pitched Cleveland to a 1 to 0 victory over the Boston Red Sox. He allowed the Boston batters but four hits, while the Cleveland players made a total of seven hits off the delivery of Leonard, who was in the box for the Red Sox.

Cleveland's one run came in the eighth inning, and up to that time Leonard had pitched tight ball, and had not allowed a Cleveland man to cross the plate. In the sixth inning Cleveland came very near scoring, but with the bases full, Leonard tightened up, and the side was put out.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 X—1 7 0
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 0
Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill; Leonard and Agnew. Thomas. Umpires—Dinneen and McCormick. Time—1h. 44m.

CHICAGO DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA, 8-4

CHICAGO, Ill.—Philadelphia hit Cicotte at will here yesterday, when erratic fielding behind Schauer, who pitched fine ball with the exception of three innings, lost the game to Chicago. The score was 8 to 4. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 1 0 4 0 0 1 0 4 2 3 5 9 2
Philadelphia.....0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0—4 10 4
Batteries—Cicotte and Schalk; Schauer and Schang. Umpires—Owens and Evans. Time—2h.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS NEW YORK BY 8 TO 2

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—By losing yesterday's game to St. Louis, 8 to 1, New York dropped from third to fourth place in the American League pennant race. New York has held third place since the first week of the season. St. Louis drove Mordridge from the box in the third inning. He was replaced by Russell, who, after retiring the side, was relieved by Monroe. St. Louis added three more runs in the fifth on two errors, a triple and two singles.

New York got its two runs in the sixth on three singles, a double, a base on balls and a sacrifice fly. Plank, relieving Rogers with the bases filled and one out in this inning, retired the side and finished the game without giving a hit. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....0 2 3 0 0 0 3—10 10 0
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 8 5
Batteries—Rogers, Plank and Severid; Mordridge, Russell, Monroe and Alexander. Umpires—Nallin, Connolly and Moriarty. Time—1h. 35m.

WASHINGTON WINS FROM DETROIT, 10-5

DETROIT, Mich.—Washington found four Detroit pitchers for 17 hits here yesterday, and won 10 to 5. Detroit was unable to do much against Walter Johnson until the eighth, when, with a safe lead he eased up and the home team scored four of its runs. Four double plays were made in the game, three of them by Washington.

Cobb, whose string of games in which he hit safely, was stopped at 35 Friday, got three hits in four times at bat. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington.....0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2—10 17 2
Detroit.....1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—5 9 2
Batteries—Johnson and Anshelm; Boland, Cunningham, Coveleskie, Mitchell and Stange. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time—2h. 54m.

EASIER GAMES FOR WHITE SOX

Chicago Meets Philadelphia and New York, While Boston Has to Face Cleveland and Detroit in the American League Race

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK
Monday—Boston at Cleveland, New York at St. Louis, Washington at Detroit, Philadelphia at Chicago.
Tuesday—Boston at Cleveland, New York at St. Louis, Washington at Detroit, Philadelphia at Chicago.
Wednesday—Boston at Detroit, New York at Chicago, Washington at Cleveland, Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Thursday—Boston at Detroit, New York at Chicago, Washington at Cleveland, Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Friday—Boston at Detroit, New York at Chicago, Washington at Cleveland, Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Saturday—Boston at Detroit, New York at Chicago, Washington at Cleveland, Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Sunday—Boston at St. Louis, New York at Cleveland, Washington at Chicago, Philadelphia at Detroit.

This week's schedule seems to favor the Chicago White Sox over the Boston Red Sox in the American League baseball championship race as the White Sox are called upon to meet the Philadelphia Athletics and New York Highlanders while the Red Sox are meeting Cleveland and Detroit. Both Cleveland and Detroit have been playing much better baseball during the past two or three weeks than have Philadelphia and New York, so that when the week is over the White Sox should show considerable improvement in their percentage while the Red Sox will do well if they get an even break.

It looks very much as if five clubs would now fight it out for the four first-division positions with two of them battling for the pennant up to the end of the season. Detroit appeared to have a very good chance for the pennant up to its last series with Chicago, but the showing made by the Tigers against the White Sox was not good enough to give them the preference over Manager Rowland's men.

When first place is being considered, what effect the war draft may have on the clubs remains to be seen.

Boston and Chicago are going along very smoothly at the present time. The Red Sox seem to be over the slump which they had when they returned to their home grounds, and with all of their players in condition for some hard games, the world's champions are going to make it very interesting for the team which has serious ambitions of keeping the titleholders out of the world's series next October. The White Sox did splendidly in the games against Detroit and Cleveland during the past few days and if they can show the same kind of success against the eastern teams, they will have little difficulty in keeping up around the top when they start out for their second swing around the eastern circuit. E. W. Collins has been showing some inclination to return to the 300-class of batters and should he do this it will make the team even more formidable than it has been during the past few days.

New York has been very disappointing of late. The team not only finds it impossible to present its best lineup every day, but also has a lot of trouble with infractions of training rules. Manager Donovan seems to handle the players well on the ball field, but there is evidently something wrong with the club, as it has the material and should be very close to the top of the standing.

St. Louis is another team which continues far down in the standing when it really ought to be higher up. Who would have thought at the start of the season that St. Louis, Philadelphia and Washington would be battling among themselves to keep out of last place. Washington was expected to finish low down and Philadelphia was regarded as a likely second-division team; but few if anyone thought that St. Louis would be with them. Washington is showing splendid development and Manager Griffith deserves much credit for accomplishing as much as he has during the summer.

Boston, Washington, New York and Philadelphia was the order in which the eastern clubs finished their series among themselves last week. Boston won 14 games and lost six, three of them being to Washington. Washington won 10 games and lost eight, losing half of its games to the Athletics. New York won eight games and lost 10 and Philadelphia won only six games in 20 starts.

In the West, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and St. Louis was the order of finish. The White Sox won 13 and lost seven. This was winning one less than the Red Sox and losing one more. Detroit was second with 12 victories and nine defeats, six of the defeats being at the hands of Chicago. Cleveland won 10 games and lost the same number, while St. Louis won only six victories in 21 starts. The tabulation follows:

SLOOP AURORA SOLD TO F. A. EGAN BY VANDERBILT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—No longer will the sloop Aurora fly the white fishtail signal with its blue diagonal cross, of Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, now commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Engineers, of this city. The former commodore of the New York Yacht Club has sold the racing sloop on which he has held the title since her launching in 1907 to F. A. Egan of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, whose signal she will fly in the future.

Aurora has been one of the most consistent racers in the fleet of the New York Yacht Club, and won both the King's Cup and the Astor Cup for sloops in 1910, in the races at Newport following the cruise of the club. She repeated the latter victory last year, winning the Astor Cup for sloops at the same time Elena won that for schooners.

The Aurora is a composite keel yacht, 85 feet over all, 62.8 feet on the waterline, with a beam of 16 feet 7 inches, and a draft of 10 feet 10 inches, which brings her close to the big cup racers, she being one of the largest and handsomest, as well as sturdiest, sloops afloat, and as fast as when she was built.

TWO MATCHES AT LONGWOOD

Two matches were played Saturday in the Longwood Cricket Club's handicap lawn tennis tournament on the club's courts, Boston. In the second round doubles I. C. Wright and H. C. Bretz defeated Horace Taylor and Josiah Wheelwright, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2, and in the third round singles I. C. Wright defeated W. H. Abbott, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Nashville 10, Mobile 0.
Atlanta 4, Memphis 3.
Atlanta 2, Memphis 1.
New Orleans 3, Chattanooga 2.

PICKUPS

The Chicago Nationals have released Harry Wolfe, an utility infielder, to the Pittsburgh club for the waiver price.

The Giants gained one and a half games on the Phillies Saturday and now have a comfortable lead in the league standing.

Coveleskie of the Cleveland Americans pitched a splendid game Saturday, holding the Red Sox to three scattered hits.

The New York Americans keep right on having a large number of men left on the bases. In the past two games no less than 12 have been left that way.

Just now the White Sox and Red Sox are engaged in a great race for first place in the American League standing. The White Sox hold it now by half a game.

The Chicago White Sox and Philadelphia Athletics engaged in an exhibition game at Ft. Sheridan yesterday morning for the benefit of the Officers Reserve Corps training camp there and the Athletics won 5 to 1.

Cleveland is beginning to show championship class again and has moved up to third place in the standing. It is the first time since the first week in the season that the New York Highlanders have not been third.

Business Manager W. E. Hagwood of the Boston Nationals stated this morning that there was no truth in the statement that Manager Stallings was negotiating with Olaf Henriksen, former pinch hitter of the Boston Red Sox.

Walter Johnson of the Senators appears to be an easy pitcher for Ty Cobb to hit. Yesterday he made three hits in four times up and during his run of 35 successive games in which he hit safely, he found Johnson in one game for two hits in as many times at bat.

A. C. SKUTT TAKES THE MAPLEWOOD CHAMPIONSHIP

MAPLEWOOD, N. H.—A. C. Skutt of Morton, N. Y., won the trap shooting event of the Maplewood tournament and the biggest score of the present year so far when he took the Maplewood championship here Saturday by breaking 100 straight. This was Skutt's second victory in the Maplewood Hundred preliminary.

The Maplewood Hundred championship brought together 10 stars who had won 100-target events at big tournaments in the East this year. Allen Heil of Allentown, Pa., won second in the final, shattering 99. The others finished as follows: Jay Clark Jr., Worcester, Mass., 98; J. L. Snow, Boston, 98; Fred Plum, Atlantic City, 97; R. D. Morgan, Washington, D. C., 97; C. B. Pratt, Bridgeport, N. Y., 95; H. J. Pendergast, Phoenix, N. Y., 93; D. F. McMahon, New York City, 92; H. S. Sindle, Little Falls, N. J., 92.

The consolation 16-yard event was shot in the morning and was captured by Harry Harrison of Rochester, who broke 99 out of 100. Seven winners tied for second with 98 each—C. B. Platt, Fred Plum, R. D. Morgan, W. N. Boylston, Leesburg, Fla.; C. H. Newcomb, Philadelphia; F. M. Rosebury, Baltimore, Md., and L. F. Curtis, Newton Highlands, Mass. The consolation handicap was won by J. L. Snow, who broke 97 out of 100 at 22 yards.

New York appears gradually to be forging ahead in the championship race and it is going to take better baseball on the part of the other clubs in the league ever to get the Giants out of first place. Philadelphia appears to be quite successful when playing against New York, but the Giants have a way of running along on a pretty even keel, picking up lots of victories against the weaker clubs, while Philadelphia has a habit of dropping one or two to teams which it should defeat much oftener.

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DUAL MONARCHY'S
WAR AIMS GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—Following an announcement that discussion of the war aims of the dual monarchy was henceforth to be permitted, the Austro-Hungarian papers appeared with articles on the subject which, from their similarity and tone, are regarded as having emanated from a central and an official source. The Neue Freie Presse took the lead with an article entitled "The Austro-Hungarian Peace," an outline of which has been already given by cable, and which was hailed throughout the monarchy and Germany as a Government utterance, and characterized in authoritative circles as calculated materially to advance the cause of peace.

"The policy of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy," it began, "is one of the strongest peace forces. In the grave days of the great battle for the possession of Trieste our soldiers are giving their lives only because foreign lust for territory involves us in hostilities. We are defending our soil, the integrity of which is the natural aim of a war that was undertaken for the permanent securing of the frontier." Count Julius Andrássy (the elder), the then minister for foreign affairs, said on his return from the Berlin congress: "I bring the key to the economic conquest of the Balkans. We must not emerge from the war that the political and economic adjustment of power in Europe is shifted against us. . . . We must not be less after the war than we were before it; we must lose nothing in prestige in the new Europe. This is merely the application of the rule which Immanuel Kant lays down in his 'Metaphysics of Morals': There is but one categorical imperative, and it is this: Act only in accordance with those maxims which you can at the same time wish should become universal law. The demand that the adjustment of power shall not be shifted against us must, if applied universally, bring about peace immediately. Why should the Entente fight it if it were willing to cease from the prosecution of war aims which would necessarily effect its permanent predominance over our group of allies. We demand for ourselves nothing that the Entente could not agree to, and nothing that could not become the universal rule. This policy would be the most powerful impetus toward peace."

"Should the meeting of the delegations be postponed until the autumn, we shall see it with regret," the article continued. "It would be wise to occupy the two parliaments and the population with the great questions of policy speedily so that they do not again fall back on trivialities. In that event it would be demonstrated how foreign to sentiment both in Austria and Hungary is a war waged for territorial gains. More important for us than the partitioning of territory is the unconditional safeguarding of the navigation of the Adriatic and the Danube. Never can we relinquish our Gibraltar, the Lovcen that dominates the Bay of Cattaro; never can we permit heavy hostile guns posted on that height to threaten the coast, and to close our only road into the great world. The freedom of the Danube especially we cannot renounce. We were deprived of it even in peace-time by grudging Rumania. Not without emotion can we think of the days of anxiety on account of a Turkey cut off from us and engaged in a fight for existence against a superior foe. The freedom of the Danube cannot be dispensed with in peace either, however, and the mere possibility that this highway of the nations to the Black Sea could be blocked by the ill-will of the Rumanians will be endured by no statesman of the monarchy."

"The monarchy does not desire the freedom of the Danube for itself alone. In this connection also it is acting according to the moral maxim that it is striving for something for itself which might become the universal rule. We hold, however, the greater part of the stream, which runs right through the monarchy. The latter can no longer leave the guardianship of this treasure to the Serbs and Rumanians, who have grossly violated the decisions of the congresses of Vienna, Paris, and Berlin. Rumania, despite the injury which resulted to her then neutral shipping from the blocking of the Danube by Serbian mines, permitted that the dispatch of war material for Serbia was permitted, but was prohibited with uncompromising severity in the case of Turkey. By dint of such ill-faith Serbia and Rumania have forfeited the right to be guardians of the Danube. It is imperative that the monarchy should be protected by economic guarantees, a common customs policy, and the promotion of progress for attacks which might again deprive us of a right of way on our stream as far as its mouth. We speak only of economic guarantees and arrangements, of wishes born of the experience of the war, and which must be fulfilled, but which will not disturb, and will scarcely affect the national life of the Serbs and Rumanians."

"The future development of European commercial policy is now difficult to foresee," the article concluded, "but it will not be easy to leave small nations dependent on their own strength and in solitude. How can we suffer economic outposts of the Entente on our most sensitive frontier, that on which the war was kindled, without a danger of fresh animosities and hostilities. The freedom of the Danube would be an empty phrase without an economic arrangement, without such relations with the Rumanians as would no longer compel us to spend many hundreds of millions in military maneuvers each summer, and would

guard the mouth of the stream from the effects of political weeds. These war aims are not directed toward the acquisition of land. Albania is to be free; and the Adriatic and the Danube are also to be free and accessible to all nations. We do not speak, like the Italians, of 'our sea,' but only of our vital necessities, which could be satisfied without the political subjugation of foreign peoples. These war aims would at the same time have the advantage of facilitating the supply of grain and meat, the products of our neighbors, to our people, of improving our food policy, which was so seriously deficient even before the war, and of regulating exaggerated prices. We should be able to fulfill the civilized duty of promoting the prosperity of Serbia and Rumania. These war aims are peace possibilities, the Austro-Hungarian peace."

DEER ISLAND PLANT
ORDER SUBMITTED

An order calling for an appropriation of \$75,000 for installation of a central heating plant at Deer Island was prepared by Mayor Curley for presentation to the City Council at its regular meeting this afternoon. A year ago the Finance Commission recommended a delay of several months in the construction of the plant in the expectation of lower prices for material, according to the Mayor today, who said that the plant could have been constructed a year ago at a cost of \$69,000, whereas the present estimates call for \$109,000. In April the council rejected an order for \$50,000 for the plant.

Other orders prepared for presentation include the sale of Greater Brewster Island to the Federal Government for defense purposes for \$15,000 and the transfer of \$20,000 from the funds of the convention bureau to the Mayor's entertainment fund. The transfer of the money to the entertainment fund, Mayor Curley said, was made necessary by the entertainment to the French and Italian War Missions and the expected entertainment to the missions from Belgium and Russia soon.

CANADIAN ARMY
SERVICE SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—The first Saturday afternoon session of the House of Commons was taken up with the consideration in committee of the Government's Military Service Bill with which satisfactory progress was made, there being a conciliatory atmosphere noticeable on both sides of the House. The Premier, Sir Robert Borden, having already expressed his willingness to consider any reasonable suggestion coming from the opposition.

The principal discussion was over the division of the classes according to which men could be called up for military service. According to the proposed bill, young married men of 25 years will be called before unmarried men over 25, although the first three classes include only unmarried men or widowers without children up to that age. The objections raised to this by those who considered that all unmarried men should be called up before married were met on behalf of the Government by the statement that men between the ages of 18 and 25 were the best able to perform military service in the field, but that men over 25 did not stand the strain so well. It was pointed out that it was expected that the 100,000 men who would be required would in all probability be secured in the two first classes.

BROOKLINE SCHOOL
REPORT TO BE STUDIED

Heads of departments and principals of Brookline schools have been asked by the Brookline School Committee to make a study of the findings and report of the committee of educators which recently made a survey of the schools of the town and report upon them to the School Committee by September 1. Further action will be postponed until after that date. It was stated by Walter Humphreys, chairman of the committee this morning. This is not an opportune time, he said, to initiate any new work.

It is understood, however, that the recommendation for a demonstration school has been favorably received by some at least of the committee and other residents of Brookline and that there is a strong desire to see the school established.

CONCORD PLAYGROUNDS

CONCORD, Mass.—The summer season of the Concord and Concord Junction playgrounds opened today. Only boys too young to be working on farms or helping in war work in some other way will be permitted to use the grounds. War knitting and sewing probably will be introduced among the girls. Miss Emma F. Clahane will have charge of the girls at the Center playground, and Walter F. O'Connell will direct the boys' work.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

From an unknown donor, South End House has received the gift of a house at West Palmouth to be used for vacation purposes. It is delightfully situated on an inlet from the bay, providing facilities for boating and bathing. The house is surrounded by 1½ acres of land, and has accommodations for 14 girls. The first group went down a week ago and is still there.

Double gardens have been planted at the Winning Farm in Lexington, so that not only is enough food grown to supply the tables at the farm, but an equal quantity is sent to the city to be preserved by the canning classes. As in former years, families go down for a stay of two weeks, and, in addition, 21 children are constantly cared for. The week-end house at Marblehead is in demand, parties going down for week-ends and families to stay a week at a time. One hundred and ten boys are at the caddy camp in the White Mountains this year.

For those who are in town there are story-tellings by John J. Cronan on the roof, and dancing, while the flower mission, the milk station and the care of babies, are going on constantly at South End House.

The first camping party of girls for this season goes from the Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House today to East Walpole. They are girls of the cooking class, and are led by Miss Grace S. Sallows and Miss Susan Will. The registration of housewives of Precinct 5, Ward 22, was undertaken by a committee of women of the house. It was composed of Mrs. P. Luessler, Mrs. Lewis Burba, Mrs. Alice Donahue, Mrs. Ella Schwendeman, and Mrs. L. Skelton. The registration was made in record time, bringing special commendation to the group from the officials.

On Thursday the mothers are to have an inning. The members of the Neighborhood Social Club, composed wholly of mothers, are to have a picnic all their own. The children are to be left behind, while they spend the whole day at Franklin Park. They are going to have games, and races, and all that sort of thing, and this time the mothers are not to be the onlookers, but participants, and each one is expected to do her part.

"Our Friends, the Foods," is the title of a little play being gotten up for the children at Cambridge Neighborhood House. Each of the foods is represented by a child. The play is to be given in the near future. This house is almost as busy a place in summer as in winter. While there are no lessons, there are many activities. The playground for very little children, those under 6, opened on Thursday. Older children are coming constantly for their piano lessons. A group goes out on Thursday mornings for a lesson at the Art Museum, and the children's chorus meets on Saturdays from 4 to 5. Last Saturday morning a group of 38 children went to hear Mrs. Mary W. Cronan tell stories at the Art Museum. The Lithuanian band meets on Tuesday evenings, and a club is to be formed, by their own request, of Lithuanian women. The library is open every Wednesday afternoon for children, and on Wednesday evenings for adults. Two cooking clubs are studying the economy of foods. Of the 37 gardens, 15 have been taken by women. The others are being run by children.

The first group of young men has gone down to Long-Sought-For Lodge at Weston for a short stay. The lunch room for factory girls is much appreciated. Last week 190 took advantage of its facilities. The work for women and girls at the Cambridge Neighborhood House has been placed in the charge of Miss Alice Moore, until recently of Dorchester House.

Every class is full at the North Bennet Street Summer School, which opened last week, and there are 100 names on the waiting list. The camp is in full swing, and the gardens are coming along beautifully. The boys are so enthusiastic that several of them went out to Brookline to ask permission to plant a garden in the yard of the Dodd estate on Salem Street. This was granted, and they are now engaged in developing it to the highest point. Gardening in the North End is increasingly popular. Visits to the home of the 575 families getting seeds and earth from the North End Garden Association found 525 gardens in a flourishing condition, more than double the number found a year ago. North End gardening is done in boxes, but now that they have learned something of the possibilities of the boxes the people are hastening to have more room.

Vacation school at Dennison House opened this morning, and will continue six weeks or more. Instruction is given in dressmaking and lace making to girls, carpentry and wood carving to boys, and gardening to boys and girls. The usual Thursday evening socials are held, and the house is open on other evenings for games and dances.

Dances are held at the Elizabeth Peabody House every Friday evening. Work in food conservation is being carried on.

The Morgan Memorial summer camp for children and mothers of the South End will be opened tomorrow at the Morgan Memorial 200-acre farm at South Attle. Upwards of 150 children and grown people will be taken there by automobile and trains, leaving the Morgan Memorial on Shawmut Avenue at 9 a. m. The Memorial bears the expense of the 10 weeks' vacation for each of the guests at its camp. Nearly 200 children enrolled for the Memorial daily vacation Bible school, which opened its course this morning. The children range from 6 to 15 years old and represent 14 different nationalities. Mrs. Charles J. Crowell is

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ARMY NEEDS MANY BAKERS AND COOKS
Fully 4000 bakers and cooks are urgently needed in the Army and Marine Corps, and special efforts are being made this week to find these commissary department recruits. The Signal Corps, M. N. G., is seeking two chefs for service in France. Buglers are also sought by this signal corps. Among the visiting Elks there are several of note as public speakers who are to aid various branches of the service in their recruiting activities this week. These men will speak from the platforms on Boston Common, it is expected.

Enlistment of woodmen and skilled workmen for the Tenth Reserve Engineers (forest), U. S. A., began this morning at the office of the State Forest Commission—room 408, State House.

Col. Paul Azan of the French mission officers at Harvard is to speak this afternoon in the new series of lectures being given by the Harvard Summer School of Arts and Sciences at the new lecture hall. His subject will be "Phases of Actual War in France." Other officers of the French Mission will speak at later lectures. They will all begin at 4:30.

It is stated that 17,357 articles, the majority of which have been made by Massachusetts women, have been distributed to the men of the United States Navy in the last three months by the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Branch of the Navy League.

It is estimated that 25,000 persons visited the camps of the Sixth and Tenth regiments at Framingham yesterday. Many visitors remained through the afternoon to watch the evening parade of the Ninth.

JUDGE'S PENSIONS PROTESTED
Samuel W. George of Haverhill, delegate to the Constitutional Convention, urged the committee on bills of rights this morning to put into the constitution a prohibition against civil pensions, except for injuries received in hazardous employments. He said the present pension system is a disgrace, inaugurated years ago because it was found impossible to get rid of judges who were no longer capable of performing their duty. He expressed the opinion that no man should be pensioned except in case of absolute need, quoting Chief Justice Aiken of the Superior Court as holding this view also. Wendell P. Thore and Edward Carr endorsed the amendment. Ralph L. Theller of New Bedford, also a delegate, urged that a clause be inserted which will prevent the subjugation of social rights to individual rights.

MISCELLANEOUS

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LEGAL NOTICE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—Constitutional Convention, State House, Boston, July 5, 1917. The Committee on the General Court will give a hearing to parties interested in the following resolutions: Do. No. 12, to provide for a legislature of a single chamber of twenty-five members; Do. No. 171, relative to prohibiting the delegation of its powers by the General Court; Do. No. 172, to limit the volume of business before the General Court and to fix individual responsibility for legislative action; Do. No. 173, relative to the negative of the Senate on the House of Representatives; Do. No. 174, relative to the abolition of the Senate; Do. No. 175, to provide for the scrutiny of legislative bills by the Attorney General; Do. No. 176, relative to abolishing the Senate; Do. No. 177, providing that the Senate shall consist of sixteen members elected from Congressional districts; and Do. No. 178, relative to the organization of the General Court.—At Room No. 515, State House, on Wednesday, July 11, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M. DANA M. LORIE, Chairman. CHARLES GIDDINGS, Secretary of the Committee.

PLAN FOR GARAGE MEETS OPPOSITION
Property owners on Chestnut Street and adjoining streets appeared before the street commissioners today to protest against an application for a private garage at 77 Chestnut Street. The applicant was Henry D. Burnham, and his counsel, John F. McDonald, stated that his client desired a permit to remodel an existing building at a cost of \$14,000 into a garage for three private machines.

Matthew Hale was the principal speaker for the opponents to the application. He told of the efforts of the property owners and real estate dealers in the district to have all existing garages and stables removed in order to build up the district as a residential center. He also explained the progress which had been made in that direction.

The commissioners took the case under advisement, but announced that no decision would be reached until they had made a personal investigation. Other persons appearing were Paul C. King, Samuel Vaughan, Dr. J. Ames, Robert Backer and Charles C. McCarthy.

PEORIA, ILL.

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In spite of conditions which no merchant of the present day has ever met before, the Bergner store is prepared for this annual event, with a host of bargains that will delight the thrifty housewife. We are again prepared to demonstrate our leadership in value-giving.

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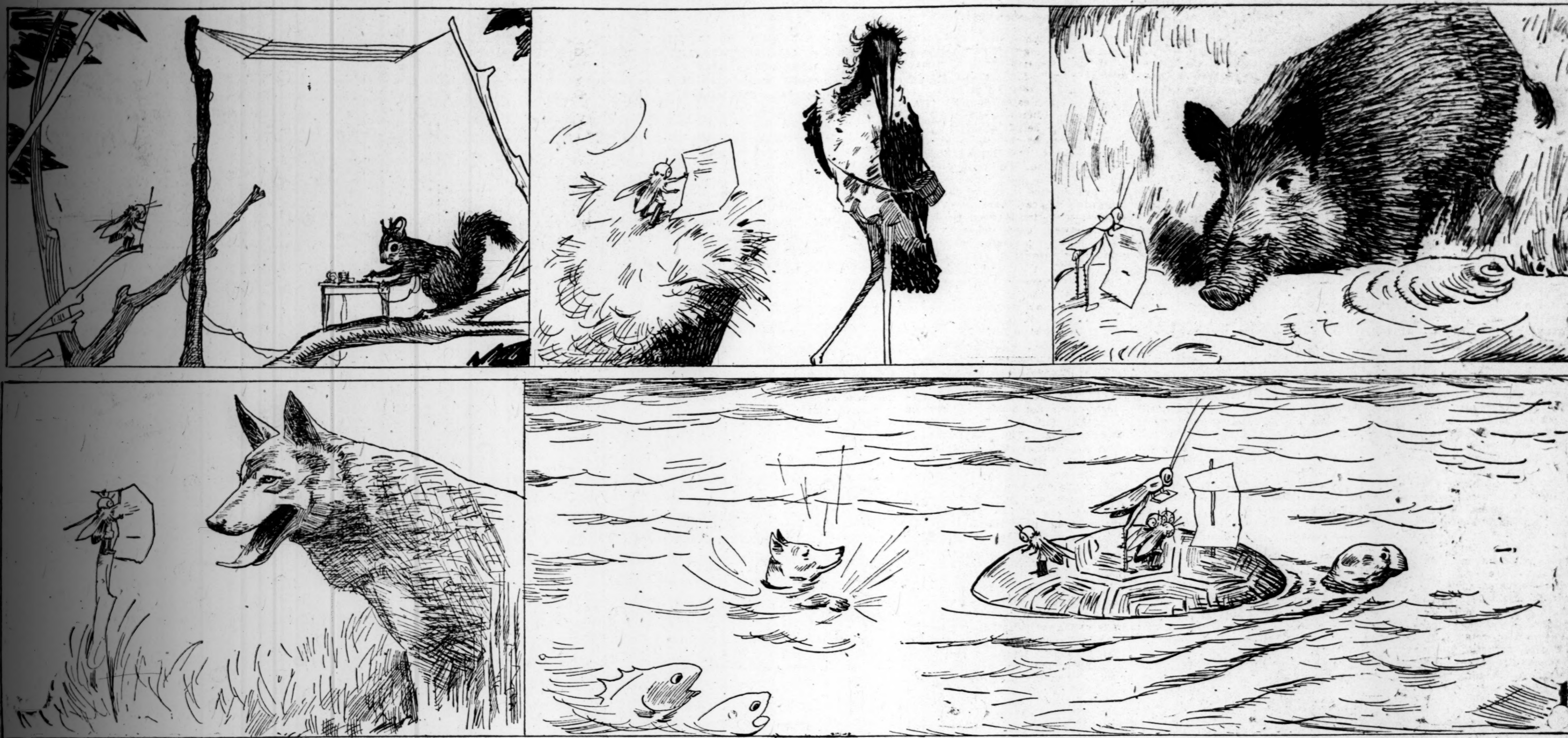
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Here's Our "Roll of Honor"<

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Only Way to Find Out About the Message Was to Sail for South America



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

That inveterate experimenter, Mr. Squirrel, had rigged a wireless in the top of a tree and he claimed to be getting messages on it. The messages, certainly, were interesting; but they were also unreliable. After awhile, Mr. Squirrel's jungle friends began to suspect that he made them up himself, so they paid no further attention to Squirrel and his aerograms.

But one day Squirrel actually received a message. It was addressed

to the Busyville Bees and to our Mr. Grasshopper, and it read as follows:

"Come at once S. A. Int. animals here. Y. t. Ar."

Squirrel copied the message off on a telegram blank and went about with an air of importance. The very first animal to whom he showed it said that the message must be genuine, for it was so different from those that Squirrel was in the habit of getting. Neither the bees nor Mr. Grasshopper understood it, nor could Dingo make head or tail of it. General, formerly

Adjutant, Stork, when Dingo showed it to him, said he was pretty sure that he knew what it was about but was not prepared to say just then. He would think about it and let Dingo know.

Bristles, the wild boar, read the message carefully; then he twinkled his small eyes and said: "S. A. stands for South America. I have many relatives in South America, as, indeed, I have in all parts of the earth. But I have no idea what 'Int.' means." He explained that he had

already tried several words, such as "intangible," "international," "interior," and "into," but none of them had made any sense.

Now there was a handsome African serval, a widely traveled animal who had come to India in captivity and then escaped. In the pattern of his coat, the serval combined both spots and stripes and he always wore the most remarkable pearl gray spots on the backs of his ears. When the message was shown him, he thought awhile, and then he said: "Int. might

mean 'interesting'; and, as for 'Y. t.', that might stand for 'Yours truly,' of course." This made sense of the message, so the bees thanked the serval heartily. But none of the animals—not even Jim, the rhinoceros, in spite of his liberal education, could tell what "Ar." stood for. The Little Dark Man asked thoughtfully if anyone had a friend named "Arabella" or "Arminia." But no one had. So the only way of finding out who sent the message was to go to South America and inquire.

A staunch and seaworthy turtle agreed to act as ferryboat. The message was stuck to his back, like a sail, so that he could look over his shoulder and read it, in case he should forget where he was going; and he promised faithfully that he would not dive. The bees and our Mr. Grasshopper bade their friends good-by and got aboard. But Dingo, loyal dog that he was, found himself "torn with conflicting emotions," as the fiction writers say. He wanted to go with the bees and our Mr. Grasshopper, but he could not bear to

part from Mr. Elephant and the camels, Hump and Double-Hump, with Stripes, the tiger, the Tapir Twins, the Little Dark Man and the bear, and all the rest of his good companions of the jungle. He swam from the turtle to the shore, back and forth, until at last he scrambled up on the turtle's back and stood there, barking good-by to the friends ashore, bound for South America to find out who sent the mysterious wireless message.

About Ikwa, the Eskimo Boy

Here is Ikwa. He is a little Eskimo boy. He lives in a cold land. It is far north of us. Let us visit him, writes Lulu M. Chance in "Little Folks of Many Lands."

In summer the days are very long. In winter the nights are very long.

It is so cold here that trees cannot live. Only a kind of moss grows under the snow. It is brown and hard.

Eskimos burn the moss in oil to heat and light the huts. This is the only stove and lamp they have.

People in this cold land do not grow very tall. Ikwa is small for a boy of 10 years.

His skin is yellow. He has bright black eyes. When he smiles, he shows his white teeth.

Ikwa does not wash his face in water. He puts oil on it. This makes his face shine.

He must wear warm clothes; so he puts on two suits of fur. The inner one has the fur next to the body. He wears the other one with the fur outside.

Ikwa's mother makes his clothes. His jacket has a hood. When he is cold, he puts the hood over his head. His stockings are made from the skins of birds, with the soft down inside. Over these stockings he has boots of sealskin.

Ikwa's mother has two hoods on her jacket. Baby Mertuk is in one of them. She does not need warm clothes, for the hood is lined with soft down.

Ikwa's father is building a new house. He calls it an igloo. Let us watch him make it.

First he makes a ring in the snow. This is as large as he wishes the house.

On this ring he places blocks of snow. Then he lays more blocks on top of these. Each row leans a little more to the center than the row below. At last the house is built.

Ikwa and his brothers help now. They cover the igloo with snow. The shovels they use are made of bone.

Sometimes they throw the snow over each other. Then how they laugh and run!

There is only one room in Ikwa's home. A small hallway keeps out the wind and cold.

The window is a small hole over the door. There is no glass in it. The Eskimos cover it with a thin skin. Let us go into the igloo. The door is low. We must creep on our hands and knees. Now we can stand and look around us.

Ikwa takes off his outer suit. He does not wear it in the room. We can see no table, bed, or chairs. Where do these people eat, sleep and sit?

Ikwa tells us that the long bench by the wall is the bed. It is made of snow, with furs on it. The Eskimos sit on it, too.

Ikwa shows us the stove. It looks like a large shell and is filled with oil. Wicks of moss are burning in it.

This is the only kind of stove these people have ever seen. It lights the igloo and cooks the food.

Ikwa does not ask us to eat. His people eat only when they are hungry. In summer the Eskimos often live in tents. These are made of skins.

This little boy and his playmates never saw a horse or a cow. They never ate fruit or candy. But they have something they like as well as candy.

Eskimos have dogs to draw the sleds. These dogs have small, sharp ears. Bushy tails curl over their backs.

Six or more dogs often draw one sled. The harness is made of strips of skin.

The driver has a long whip, but he has no lines. When he drives the dogs, he speaks to the leader: The other dogs follow this one.

Let us take a ride on Ikwa's sled. It is made of bones tied with strips of skin. He drives the dogs for us.

Ikwa snaps his whip, and away we go. How the snow flies, and how fast our dogs run! We must hold on to the sled.

This little Eskimo boy has a long boat. He can paddle very fast in it. He likes to go with his father to fish.

Ikwa's sister helps the mother make shoes and clothes. The needles are made of bone. They use thin strips of skin for the thread.

These children of the north do not have many toys. When Ikwa was a small boy, his first toy was a bow and arrow.

He liked to sit on the snow bed and aim at things in the room.

The children play with a pin-and-cup ball made of bone. One piece is sharp like a pencil. The other is much larger, and has many holes in it. This is tied to the sharp piece by a strip of skin.

Ikwa plays the game in this way: He holds the small piece of bone in his hands. He tosses the other up and tries to catch it on the small piece. If he misses, it gives him a sharp rap on the thumb.

Seal Lullaby

Oh, hush thee, my baby, the night is behind us.

And black are the waters that sparkled so green.

The moon o'er the combers, looks downward to find us.

At rest in the hollows that rustle between.

Where billow meets billow, there soft be thy pillow;

Ah, weary wee flippers, curl at thy ease!

The storm shall not wake thee, nor shark overtake thee,

Asleep in the arms of the slow-swinging seas.

—Rudyard Kipling.

The Marches Arrive in Colorado

Just one week from the day they had reached Denver they set out again for their journey southward. They were going to a beautiful place in the mountains, called the Ute Pass.

It really is a canyon; you remember I tried to explain to you what a canyon is like. This canyon is called the Ute Pass because a tribe of Indians named the Utes used to come and go through it when they were journeying from one hunting ground to another.

A little stream comes down through this pass, which is called the Fountain Creek. It leaps and tumbles from rock to rock, and is always in a foam. A great many years ago, some Frenchmen who were here named it "the fountain that boils."

Part of the canyon is very narrow and the rocky walls are very high. There is a good road through it now, close beside the brook; but when the Indians used to go through it there was no road—they had a little narrow path; some parts of it are still to be seen, high up on the ledges of the rock, wherever there is room enough for a pony to get a foothold.

It looks like a little, worn track which sheep or goats might have made; you would never believe, to look at it, that great bands of Indians on ponies used to travel over it. One thing they used to come down for was to drink the waters of some springs which bubble up out of the rocks at the mouth of the canyon. These are very strange.

They bubble up so fast that they look as if they were boiling: This is why the Frenchmen called the brook "the fountain that boils." But they are not any hotter than the water in the brook.

The last part of the canyon is not narrow; it widens out; and has little fields and meadows and groves in it. The road through it is lined almost all the way with green trees and bushes of different kinds; and there is a beautiful wild hop-vine which grows in great abundance, and climbs up the trees, and seems to be tying them all up in knots together; the hop blossoms look like green tassels at every knot. Does not this sound like a lovely place to live in?

Inquires Helen Hunt Jackson in her old-time story of "Nelly's Silver Mine," Nelly March being the young member of an Eastern family who moved to Colorado to live and, eventually, found a silver mine, of course.

Mr. and Mrs. March thought so; they had seen several pictures of it; and a man who had lived two years there told them about it, and tried to persuade them to buy his house and land. But old Deacon Plummer was too wise to buy till they had tried it.

"No, no," he said; "we'll hire it for six months first, and see how it works. It may be all true as you say about the cattle's grain well up and down the rocks; but I'd rather be wiser and land any day. We'll hire to begin with."

So they had rented the man's house and land for six months and had bought all his cows: the cows were still on the place. Then they bought a nice wagon, with three seats and a white top to it, very much like the butchers' carts you see going round with meat to sell in country villages.

All the farmers in Colorado drive in such wagons. Then they had bought two horses. The horses and the wagon were to go with them on the cars. I must tell you about the horses.

They had such queer names. One was a dark red, and he was called "Fox." He had a narrow head and a sharp nose; and really his face did look like a fox's face. The other horse was of a very queer shade of reddish yellow, with a good deal of white about him; his forehead was white, and his name was "Pumpkinseed."

The man the Marches bought him of did not know why he was called so. He himself had only owned him a year; and, when he asked the man he bought him of how he came to give the horse such a queer name, he said he "didn't know." The old woman named him; maybe she thought he was kind of "the color of pumpkinseed, sort of streaked with yell'n'white."

Rob was delighted with this name. He kept singing it over and over: "Pumpkinseed! Pumpkinseed!" We've got a horse called Pumpkinseed! till his mother begged him to stop.

The railroad which runs southward from Denver is the kind of railroad called a narrow-gauge railroad. This means that the track is only about two-thirds the width of ordinary railroad tracks; and the cars and the engines are made small to match the track. You can't think how droll a train of such little cars looks when you first see it; it looks like a play train. A gentleman I know said a funny thing the first time he saw a little narrow-gauge train puffing along behind its little engine: he turned to his wife: "Look here, wife," said he; "let's buy that and send it home to the children to play with."

When Rob and Nelly first stepped into the little car, they exclaimed, "What a funny car!" On one side of the car there were double seats in which two people could sit; on the other side were single seats, rather tight even for one person. Nelly and Rob both ran to get two of these little seats.

"Hurrah!" said Rob, as he sat down in this; "I'm going in a high chair! Mamma, isn't this just like a baby's high chair?"

"Yes, just about, Rob," said Mr. March, who had taken his seat in one, and found it too tight for comfort.

But they soon ceased to wonder at the little seats, for they found so much to look at out of the car windows. The journey from Denver to the town of Colorado Springs, where they were to leave the cars, takes four hours and a half: the road lies all the way on the plains, but runs near the lower

hills of the mountain ranges on the right; about half way, it crosses what is called the "Divide."

Down the south side of this, the cars run swiftly by their own weight, just as you go down hill on a sled: the engine does not have to draw them at all. In fact, they have to turn the brakes down some of the time to keep the cars from going too fast.

Nelly and Rob sat sideways in their seats, with their faces close to the window, all the way. They had never seen such a country. Every mile new mountain tops came in sight, and new and wonderful rocks. Some of the rocks looked like great castles, with towers to them. More than once Rob called out: "There, mamma! that one is a castle! I know it is. It can't possibly be a rock."

A Cage for Photographing Flowers

Most of our wild flowers wilt so quickly after they are picked that it is best, whenever possible, to photograph them in their natural habitats, without removing them from the plants.

In making such photographs out in the field, for the purpose of illustrating a work on the wild flowers of New York, writes Dr. H. D. House, State botanist of New York, in an article in Kodakery, we found that the success of our work depended on the solution of two problems—keeping the flowers from moving when the wind was blowing and obtaining pictures showing the flowers isolated from their surroundings.

Both of these problems were solved by enclosing the flowers (without removing them from the plants) in a

cage, the sides and top of which were made of a transparent cellulose compound. The back of the cage was made of light wood before, which plain cardboard was placed as a background for the flowers. The front of the cage consisted of an open frame around which a piece of black oil-cloth was tacked. This was made to funnel down over the front of the camera.

The bottom of such a cage may be made of cardboard (which is lighter than wood) provided with openings, through which the stems of the plants can pass into the cage. It should be hinged so as to open forward. When wooden legs are fitted to the bottom of the cage, it can be raised to any height that is needed for photographing tall plants.

When this cage is placed over a flower, the flower will remain perfectly quiet, and the cardboard background behind the flower will isolate it from its surroundings so that the photograph will show nothing but the flower against a plain ground.

By placing a heavy stone in the cage, to keep it from trembling, we successfully photographed the most delicate plants and flowers with the wind blowing 30 or 40 miles an hour; and we found that our best pictures were usually obtained on clear, windy days. Quiet days, especially if hot and humid, gave us trouble by raising the temperature inside the cage so rapidly as to cause delicate plants to wilt, even when they were attached to their roots, unless we left the bottom or the top of the cage slightly open.

When the sun shone on the cage, we pinned a piece of white muslin over it to keep direct sunlight from shining on the flowers. Strong sunlight casts strong shadows, which should be avoided when photographing flowers whose delicate beauty can best be pictured when they are illuminated by a soft, diffused light. When conditions permitted, we always set up our cage so that the strongest light reached the flower diagonally from the front.

The cage we used was large. It was designed to provide for all emergencies. Its sides and front and back measured about two feet square, and its total height, to the top of the peak of the roof, was about three feet. Both the back and front folded down over the bottom, while the sides came off separately. When folded, the cage made a package about three feet long, two feet wide and five inches thick.

After this package was fitted with two straps and a handle, made in the style of a shawl-trap, it could easily be carried in the hand.

I believe that a smaller cage would meet all the amateur's requirements, since in only a very few cases did we need so large a cage as the one described.

When photographing flowers, give the same exposure you would give for an outdoor portrait.

The Little Girl With Red Hair

Two little girls were rolling hoops along the street, when they suddenly caught them over their little bare arms and drew up close to the railings of a house on the corner.

"There is the wonderful coach and the little girl I told you about, Eliza," whispered Marietta, pushing back the straw bonnet that shaded her face from the sun and pointing with her stick.

It was truly a magnificent yellow coach, pulled by two proud gray horses, writes Mary R. Parkman, in her article on Julia Ward Howe, in St. Nicholas. Even Cinderella's golden equipage could not have been more splendid. Moreover, the little girl who sat perched upon the bright-blue cushioned seat wore an elegant blue pelisse, that just matched the heavy straw-colored outer shell of the chariot itself.

The fair, chubby face toward the children, and a pair of clear gray eyes regarded them with eager interest.

"She looked as if she wanted to speak!" said Marietta, breathlessly. "Oh, Eliza, did you ever see anyone so beautiful? Just like a doll or a fairy-tale princess!"

"Huh!" cried Eliza, the scornful; "didn't you see that she had red hair?"

How astonished Marietta would have been if she could have known that the little lady in the chariot was wishing that she were a little girl with a hoop. For even when she was very small, Julia Ward had other trials beside the red hair. Nowadays people realize that red-gold hair is a true "crowning glory," but it wasn't the style to like it in 1825, at the time this story begins. So little Julia's mother tried her best to tone down the bright color with sobering washes and leaden combs. One day, however, the child heard a visitor say, "Your little

girl is very beautiful; her hair is pretty, too, with that lovely complexion."

Eagerly Julia climbed upon a chair and then on the high, old-fashioned dressing table, so that she could gaze in the mirror to her heart's content. "Is that all?" she cried, after a moment, and scrambled down, greatly disappointed.

Eliza and Marietta would have been truly amazed if they had known that the little queen of the splendid coach had very little chance for the good times that a child loves. In these days I really believe that people would pity her and say, "Poor little rich girl!"

She was brought up with the greatest strictness. There were many lessons—French, Latin, music, and dancing—for she must have an education that would fit her to shine in her high station. When she went out for an airing, it was always in the big coach "like a little lady."

There was never a chance for a hop-skip-and-jump play hour. Her delicate cambric dresses and kid slippers were only suited to sedate indoor ways, and even when she was taken to the seashore for a holiday, her face was covered with a thick green veil to keep her fair skin from all spot and blemish. Dignity and Duty were the guardian geniuses of Julia Ward Howe's childhood.

"From the time I was a tiny child," said Julia Ward, "I had heard stories of my ancestors—colonial Governors and officers in the Revolution, among whom were numbered General Nathaniel Greene and General Marion, the 'Swamp Fox,' whose 'fortress' was the good green wood, whose 'tent' the cypress-tree. When I thought of the brave and honorable men and the fair and prudent wives and daughters of the line, they seemed to pass before my unworthy self terrible as an army with banners—but there was, too, the trumpet call of inspiration in the thought that they were true mine own people."

THE HOME FORUM

"Where Neither Moth Nor Rust Doth Corrupt"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRIST JESUS, in what is now known as the Sermon on the Mount, taught men the difference between sense and soul. Throughout that wonderful discourse are to be heard the reverberations of the truths of being as they went forth to dispel the unreal beliefs which usurped their place in the human mind. It was uttered by him who had an intimate and accurate knowledge of God and an equally accurate understanding, in consequence, of the unreality of all material beliefs. The Prophet of Nazareth had been dwelling upon the necessity of men giving their entire allegiance to Spirit, Truth, or God, and on the feebleness of the position which sought to rely upon both matter and Spirit, when he spoke the words which ever since have illustrated so forcibly the difference between the corruptible and the incorruptible: "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal: for where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." The contrast in the passage is between "earth" and "heaven," and obviously its forcefulness is dependent upon the metaphysical significance of the terms. What, then, is "earth," and what "heaven?"

The idea of "heaven" as a place, situated in space, may be dismissed at once, because it must be apparent that such a place would be similar to any other situated anywhere else, although it might be superior to the "earth" of which mortals now take cognizance. And, moreover, such a locality would retain the pseudo-qualities of corruption. One thing all are admittedly agreed upon is that whatever is seemingly situated in

space retains the characteristics of materiality and is therefore subject to decay. Now without the understanding of Spirit which Christian Science gives, one would be left in one of the old dilemmas upon the whole question; but fortunately the ground has been cleared and one can now comprehend the meaning of Jesus' words. Briefly the Master depicted two mental states; the one that which believed in the reality of matter, the other that which was understanding that Spirit alone is real, that Spirit is the only true substance. The latter mental condition is conscious, not of the temporal, the decaying, the diseased, the evil, as being real, but of the true substance, spiritual in its nature, eternal, undecaying, good. True consciousness understands these words of Mrs. Eddy's on page 468 of Science and Health: "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay." "Spirit," the synonym of Mind, Soul, or God, is the only real substance.

To mortal sense it may seem a long journey from the material sense of things to the realization of the spiritual nature of all reality. And yet, if a man but reflects a little, he will find himself constantly differentiating between the real and the unreal. The great difference between those un-instructed in Christian Science and those instructed lies in the power the edge of Truth to distinguish between the "earthly" and the "heavenly," that is between the unreal and the real in terms of consciousness. God, Spirit, or Mind, then, is all that exists. And infinite Mind is conscious of all reality, of all that is eternal and incorruptible, and Mind is infinite good. The more clearly men understand the nature of Mind, the further have they entered into "heaven" and the further away they have gone from "earth." Quite obvi-

ously this entrance and escape take place as a change of consciousness. It is not a question of all of a man having to die before he can get rid of the false beliefs which have tortured his rather earthy earthly existence; it is rather a question of his shedding these beliefs now and having them replaced by the true consciousness of being, the spiritual understanding of Mind, Soul, or God.

It has often been objected that Christian Science is too radical in its demands. But can there be any possible reconciliation between Truth and error, between good and evil? Can there be any possible compromise between Spirit and its seeming opposite, matter? It is because many believe such reconciliation and such compromise possible that the world continues to drag itself woefully along its sin-stained, disease-distorted trail. There can never be any reconciliation or compromise whatever between spiritual consciousness and so-called material sensuousness, because the one is real and the other is false belief. The one is the spiritual state which knows not death, the other is the counterfeit mentality which is always dying. The Discoverer of Christian Science comprehended not in the slightest with the beliefs of the human mind. These words of Mrs. Eddy state the position of Christian Science precisely: "Divine Science does not put new wine into old bottles, Soul into matter, nor the infinite into the finite. Our false views of matter perish as we grasp the facts of Spirit." (Science and Health, p. 281.)

To human sense the transition from material beliefs to spiritual understanding is gradual, for all old beliefs have to be cast away. How strangely pernicious, sometimes, they seem to be! What a big step, for instance, it seems to many to put their trust in Truth instead of in drugs in cases of sick-

ness. It is so much easier, they think, to swallow some potion or other about which they know nothing, than to realize the truth. That exactly depicts the lethargy of the so-called human mind. It is steeped in sensuousness, it is asleep in its material beliefs, and it swallows its soporifics to sink still deeper into the temporal dream of the belief of life in matter.

But men must awaken; and the awakening can come about only through firm adherence to Truth. "The so-called pleasures and pains of matter perish," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 296 of Science and Health, "and they must go out under the blaze of Truth, spiritual sense, and the actuality of being." Men will gladly enough part with the pains of matter; but how many are as willing to have done with its pleasures? But is it not the same false mentality that suffers as well as enjoys materially? and may not the willingness to be freed from the false pleasures of sense indicate the rate at which one is escaping from its pains? The questions are essentially pertinent and accost every student of Christian Science who is desirous of possessing the Mind of Christ, the consciousness which knows neither decay nor corruption. It is the "blaze of Truth" which destroys the darkness of error. And as men realize that Truth alone is present as substance and power and cause they enter "heaven," "where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt."

My Prayer

Great God, I ask Thee for no meaner self Than that I may not disappoint myself. That in my action I may soar as high As I can now discern with this clear eye.

And next in value, which Thy kindness lends, That I may greatly disappoint my friends. However they think or hope that it may be. They may not dream how Thou'st distinguished me.

That my weak hand may equal my firm faith, And my life practice more than my tongue saith; That my low conduct may not show, Nor my relenting lines, That I Thy purpose did not know, Or overrated Thy designs. —Thoreau.

The Lily of the Valley

Where in the world can there be anything more perfect than these lilies of the valley? Look at their twin leaves, outlined so delicately, just two of them, perfect as the wings of a bird, and the few white bells that tremble on a slender stalk, shedding the sweetest perfume. Be sure that we have here one of nature's most complete conceptions. You may look upon a mountain and wish it were loftier, or more precipitous, upon a river and wish it were clearer, upon a tree and desire for it some farther spreading of its boughs, some richer filling of its foliage—but you cannot look upon a lily of the valley and wish it to be other than it is.—Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

By Severn Sea

The rolling moorland russet-dun With all its gold and purple bloom Made fragrant by the summer sun. Climbs from the softly-curving combe Above dark wood and whitening lea, And orchard green by Severn Sea; A noble flood, more proudly wide, From our dear island's mother breast Pours none, nor swirls a fuller tide To barter with the boundless West. Than this broad stream of Severn Sea. —T. Herbert Warren.

An Adventure in the Crimea

"The adventure took place once daily. Now this requires an explanation, for the essence of adventures lies in their surprise, and they should not be capable of being billed as taking place at 11 a. m. precisely, with matinees on Saturdays—which is the Russian market-day. Yet such was the case. So I will proceed at once to the explanation." Denis Garstin writes in "Friendly Russia."

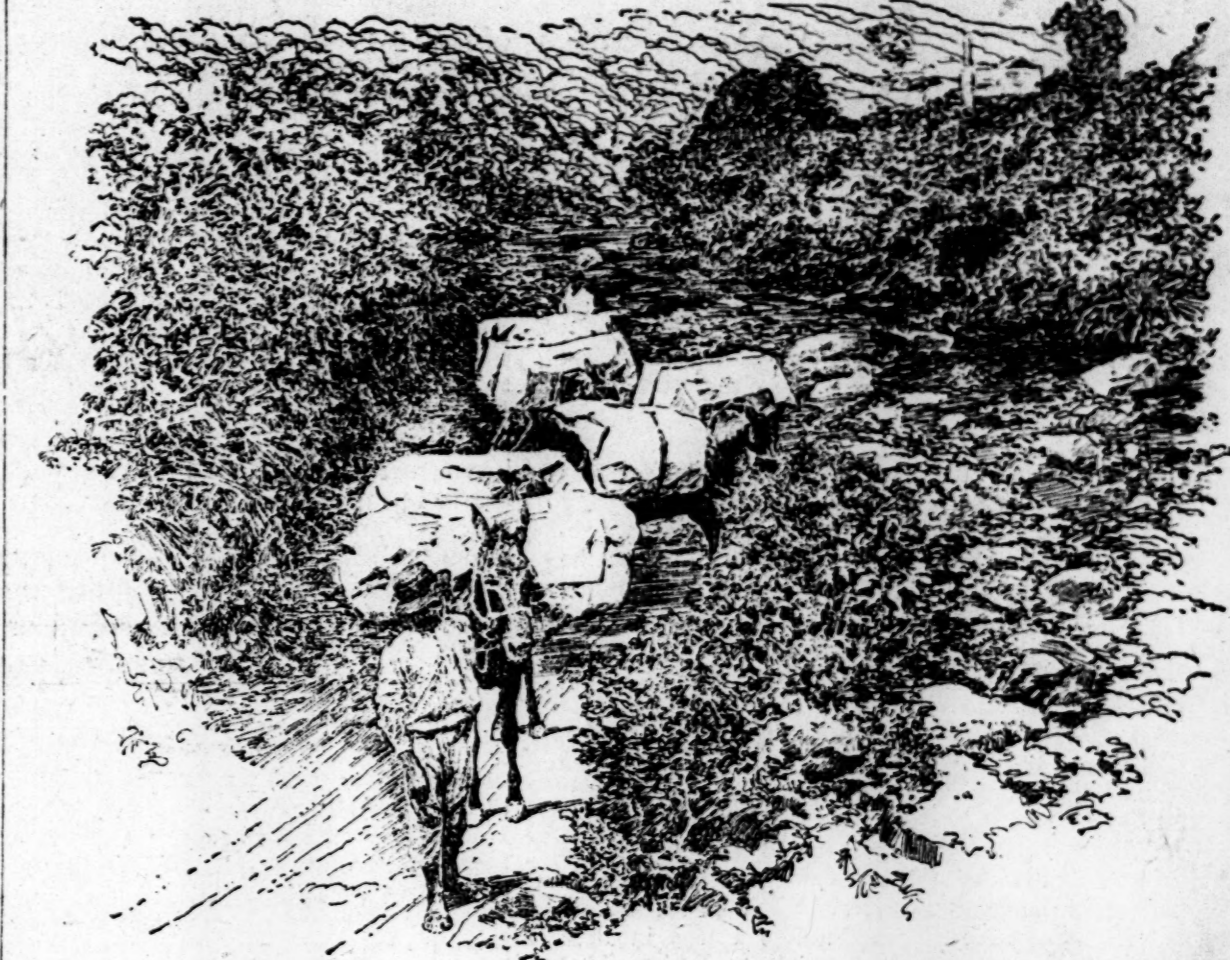
"Every morning at a quarter of eleven I set out across the sandy wastes to the little village that lay a verger or so inland from Soudaki. . . . Sometimes as I trudged along my daily road, visions of school-days came back to me. Grim black-juster struggles with Latin elegiacs and Greek roots mocked me. I found that I was swinging along to the rhythm of such poems as:

"Bijou, calliou, chou. Genou, hibou, joujou, pou."

"And I cursed my ineffectual education. For the Greek who mended my shoes stared blankly when I framed sentences based on a language of two thousand years ago. An Italian barber has no knowledge of the speech of his Roman forefathers. And the motley crowd of Jews, Armenians, Turks, Germans, Bohemians, Russians, Tartars, or Circassians were none the wiser when I talked to them of bijou, calliou, chou, or even pou. But if they were, my adventure would

have ended; perhaps it was better so. "And it was an adventure, say what you will. If you do not believe me, go eastward and walk up any little oriental street, populated with any people save your own, hearing any speech except your own, and knowing that by some means or manner you have to effect an exchange of your money for . . . a mousetrap. You can point to a cheese or a seller upon cloth, but a mousetrap, if not on view, will give you a good half-hour's pantomime."

"In my village of cosmopolitanism there was but one general store, kept by a serious, taciturn man, by name Triandaphello. As you enter the whitewashed building you pass through a row of men, sitting . . . on the little mud terrace and basking in the sun. Within are more men seriously discussing things of local moment. To these, with their own rigid ideas of deportment as firmly ingrained in them as those of your next-door neighbor, there appears a young man, speaking none of their languages, who is quite liable to spend ten minutes going through a most ridiculous performance with the ultimate effect of making them realize he is a mouse. To them it seems a most stupid but harmless ambition on the part of the stranger, but when he arranges the chairs, puts some cheese therein, and is eventually caught—hoist, most ridiculously, by his own petard—these



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Pack Train in Porto Rico

"While other islands of the Antilles send mountains farther skyward and possess the same general character of soil, climate, and productions, yet there is none so universally cultivated as Porto Rico. From sea to mountain top, almost, and from shore to forest line, the slopes of its thousand hills may be cultivated without interruption. As to its many valleys and rolling plains, their fertility has long been known and appreciated."

writes Frederick A. Ober, in his book about Porto Rico. "Broad valleys stretch along the shore and extend back toward the hills; vast waving billows of sugar-cane, bordered by the ranks of coco palms. Though sometimes straying inland, particularly on level-plains and valleys with slight elevation, the coco palm is usually found growing near the shore. It is an exotic here, though long acclimated, coming probably from Ceylon and the East Indies. Growing always near the salt water, its nuts fall into the waves and are carried to every part of the world. The coco palm attains a height of from sixty to eighty feet, lives, it is said, a hundred years, bears a hundred nuts annually, and has a hundred uses for man."

"It is essentially a poor man's tree, from which he derives not only drink and food, but material for his dwelling. Huts made of palm logs, thatched with palm leaves or the spathes that overtop the clusters of nuts, are cool, cleanly, and cheaply made, and suffice for the needs of probably two-thirds of the dwellers in tropical countries."

"The coconut as a dried product, is shipped abroad, chiefly to the United States, to the amount of some three million annually; but this is no criterion of its abundance, for millions are used in the island in the green state, and other millions go to waste. The coco palm is readily grown, and though rather slow in coming to maturity, can be made a profitable adjunct to a plantation. It will grow in any soil except clay, even in pure sand. Anyone who has seen the oases of the Algerian desert will recall the mounds of verdure topping sterile tracts, composed of date palms, their roots fed by underground springs; and in similar surroundings the coco palm will thrive. A nut, a hole in the sand filled with oil, plenty of salt water, and a little care for a few years, are all it

demands. It will flower about the fifth year, produce nuts from the sixth to the tenth, and thereafter yield a constantly increasing crop for a generation at least."

"Then there are the bananas, which flourish all over the lowland region and far up the hills. There are no plants requiring less attention and less time than bananas and plantains. . . . One planting of a banana shoot will last for years, as it practically renews itself, and after the second year the owner of a banana plantation has only to pick and ship the fruit, and await the returns."

"Little capital is needed for a start

in banana culture. It is a poor man's crop, only provided he can obtain a small side-hill farm, a few banana shoots, and supply himself with a stock of patience to last a couple of years. While the banana and its sister plantain grow best in rich and level lands, yet they can be cultivated on hillside so steep that no plow can furrow them, and where it would be impossible to raise sugar cane with profit. . . . These twin sisters of the tropical world are among its most glorious productions, and, according to Humboldt, will yield vastly more to the acre than almost any thing else that grows."

Algiers

"The first view of Algiers from the ship, as one enters the port, is a dream of fairyland, 'Alger la Blanche'! 'El Djedair la molle!' If it is in the morning, all is white and dazzling; if in the evening, a rosy violet haze is over all, with the background of the 'Petit Atlas' and the Djurajura shutting off the littoral from the wide Sahara to the south. At twilight a thousand twinkling lights break out, from the Kasba on the height, from Mustapha, from the terrace boulevard which flanks the port and from the ships in the harbor. A stronger ray flashes from the headland light-house at Cap Matifou, and still others from warships in the great open gulf. Algiers is truly fairy-like from any point of view."

"Algiers has a special atmosphere of its own. It lacks those little graces which we identify as thoroughly French, in spite of the fact that the city itself has become so largely Frenchified; and it lacks to a very great extent—from almost every viewpoint—that Oriental flavor which one finds at Cairo and Tunis. But for all that, Algiers is the most wonderful exotic and conventional blend of things Arab and European on top of earth." Francis Milton writes in "In the Land of Mosques and Minarets."

"The environs of Algiers are rugged and full of character, opening out here and there into charming distant vistas, and wide panoramas of land and sea and sky. All is large, immense, and yet as finely focused as a miniature. One must not, however, attempt to take in too great an angle at a single glance, else the effect will be blurred, or perhaps lost entirely."

"The impulsive ones, who like the romance of Touraine and the daintiness of valley of the Indre and the Cher, will find little to their liking around Algiers. All is of a ruggedness, if not a savageness, that the more highly developed civilization of the 'Midi' has quite wiped out. Here the ragged eucalyptus takes the place of the poplar, and the platane is more common than the aspen or the birch. The palm-trees are everywhere, but just here they are of the cultivated or transplanted variety and generally of the feather-duster species, decorative and pleasing to look upon, but givers neither of dates nor of shade. "Algiers and its life, and that of its immediate environs, whether the imported gayeties of Mustapha or the native fêtes of Bouzareah, and the periodical functions forever taking place in the city itself, give about as lively an exposition of cosmopolitanism as one may observe anywhere."

"Algiers' busy port," the writer goes on to say, "is picturesque and lively in every aspect, with the hourly comings and goings of great steamships from all the length and breadth of the Mediterranean, and from the seven seas as well. Over all is the great boundless blue of a subtropical, cloudless sky; beneath the restless lapping of the waves of the still bluer Mediterranean; and everywhere the indescribable odor of bitume, of sea salt, and of oranges. The background is the dazzling walls of the arcaded terraces of the town, and the still higher turrets and towers of a modern and

ancient civilization. Still further away are the rolling, olive-clad hills and mountains of the Sahel. Sunrise or sunset on Algiers' port are alike beautiful; one should miss neither."

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JULY 9, 1917

EDITORIALS

Exit Chang Hsun

THE Manchu restoration lasted five days. There was, it must frankly be admitted, an element of opera bouffe about the whole episode. For the appearance of that genial cut-throat Chang Hsun in the part of a privy counselor was far more reminiscent of the Mikado, with his little list of those who would not be missed, and his criminal code under which the punishment was fitted to the crime, than of anything else. Like many another unmitigated reprobate, Chang Hsun is apparently something of a humorist. The boy Emperor, he announced, would initiate a constitutional monarchy; and inasmuch as the pathetic little Hsun Tung would have most certainly done nothing except on the advice of his ineffable "Lord High Everything," Chang Hsun, he would no doubt have fulfilled all the requirements of the situation. As for the Lord High Everything he, no doubt, would have combined, in his own person, the functions of the opposition with those of the Government. "I don't say," Pooh-Bah explained, speaking of all the officers of state he represented as Lord High Everything, "that all these people couldn't be squared; but it is right to tell you that I shouldn't be sufficiently degraded in my own estimation unless I was insulted with a very considerable bribe." It is to be imagined that it would have been just like that with Chang Hsun.

Chang's first act, as a constitutional privy counselor, was altogether in keeping with his record as a republican general. As a general, he had terrorized the surrounding country from a railway carriage, on the Peking-Nanking Railway; as a privy counselor, he issued an edict justifying the restoration of the Empire, on the grounds that the step had been taken at the request of the President, Li Yuan Hung; the Vice-President, Feng Kuo-Cheng, and Lu Yung-ting of Kwantung. It is true that every one of these gentlemen was engaged in vigorously protesting, but this would not have so much mattered had he been careful to obtain possession of their persons before taking their names in vain. His failure to do this plumbed the depth of the amateurishness, though not of the criminality of his statecraft. A worse mistake, however, by far, was his childish confidence that his ragged regiment of loot-paid reprobates could withstand the trained and modernly equipped battalions of Feng Kuo-Cheng and Tuan Chi-jui.

He seems, however, to have had some qualms as to his ultimate success, since he declared that if he failed to hold Peking he would retire with the Emperor to Jehol, in Mongolia. Jehol seems to have had some strange fascination for him, for it was to Jehol, in the old Boxer days, that, mounted on the box of the Dowager Empress' coach, he flogged the imperial horses, in frantic flight before the approaching troops of the great powers. A servant by birth, and utterly illiterate, it is probable that, after this, the place assumed some superstitious aspect of good fortune in his eyes. From Jehol, the imperial coachman had returned to Peking a Manchu general, in full favor with the Dowager. From a repetition, on somewhat similar lines, of the old adventure, what might not transpire? The coachman had become a general; what might not the general become?

Meantime in the calm and safety of the Japanese Embassy in Peking, to which he had fled for safety, the President, Li Yuan Hung, was waiting the development of events; whilst, from Shanghai, that good friend of the Japanese influence, Sun Yat Sen, proposed the temporary transfer of the capital to that city, and, at the same time, offered the President a refuge there. Furthermore, only two days before Chang Hsun set out on that philanthropic journey to Peking, with the intention of offering the protection of the ragged regiment to the President, a protection which took the Titiputian form of the restoration of the Empire, the gentle brigand was himself visited by the vice-chief of the Japanese imperial staff. The coincidence of the two events is, of course, quite remarkable, as, indeed, is that of the almost simultaneous inspection of Chinese arsenals, made by one of the heads of the Japanese department of munitions. As a result, there are republicans in China, who are entirely sceptical of Japan's careful advertisement of the fact that she would on no account be guilty of any action so diplomatically incorrect as to interfere with China's internal affairs, and who are, in consequence, manifesting a remarkable curiosity as to what induced a Japanese general to pay his respects to such a parody of a soldier as Chang Hsun.

Japanese generals, in short, do not visit men like Chang Hsun either for reasons of etiquette or in pursuit of military knowledge. Japanese officials do not visit Chinese arsenals to learn how to conduct such institutions. Nor are Chinese presidents such tyros in diplomacy as to run accidentally into Japanese mouse-traps. The best-laid schemes of mice and men, however, are apt to miscarry, and the outcome of the secret interview with Chang Hsun, the inspection of the arsenals, and the flight to the embassy have ended in welding together all the factions of the republic, and making them as one in their stand for its perpetuation. The whole episode seems, indeed, to have been the one thing necessary to unify the nation.

Forced to resign by the sudden advent of Chang Hsun in the capital, the President passed his seals over to the Vice-President, so perpetuating the authority of the republic. This seems to have been scarcely calculated upon in certain quarters, and the plans in these quarters were hopelessly disorganized when the Vice-President appointed Tuan Chi-jui Prime Minister, with full powers to suppress the rebellion. The new Prime Minister, a general of admitted ability, immediately set to work to surround Peking. Fixing his headquarters in Tientsin, he proceeded at once, at the request of the military governors of all the provinces, to mobilize the republican

forces. Two field armies were at once directed to converge on Peking. General Tuan Chi Kwei, in command of the eastern army, marched from Ma-chang upon the capital, and at Lang Fang came in contact with and routed Chang Hsun's ragged regiment. Simultaneously General Tsao Quen, the military Governor of Chih-li, in command of the western army, occupied San Kou Tien and Lou Kui Chiao, and marched from there upon Peking. As a result the boy Emperor, who had been forced unwillingly upon the throne, by that remarkable constitutionalist, Chang Hsun, at once abdicated, and the five days' reign came to an abrupt conclusion.

Thus finishes a remarkable episode in the history of China. The career of the coachman-general, who for some three or four years, loaded with honors from succeeding ministers, has threatened the safety of the republic, from a railway carriage on the Nanking-Peking line, comes to an end, with the result that, in what promises to be the golden year of democracies, the flag of the Chinese Republic seems planted more firmly than ever over the Forbidden City. And amongst the many anomalies of the world's history will be recorded the fact of how the coup d'état of the coachman autocrat was crushed by the patriotic democrat.

Saskatchewan, and After

THE recent elections in Saskatchewan, which resulted in the return to power, by a sweeping majority, of the Martin Government, appear to illustrate anew, and very forcibly, two well-established facts. Firstly, that it is more than ever impossible, at the present time, to discredit a Government on a trumped-up political issue; and, secondly, that the political wind in the Provinces need not necessarily be any indication as to the set of the wind in the Dominion. For some time before the elections, as well as during the campaign itself, the Liberals, headed by Mr. Martin, were subjected to many charges, which the result of the elections has shown to have been entirely discredited by the general public. It was declared, for instance, that they "pandered to the foreign-born element," particularly to the Austrian and German voter. Yet Mr. Martin's majority at the polls was so great as to preclude any possibility of his owing his victory to the so-called foreign vote.

Without, for a moment, entering into the rights or wrongs of the question, it may be said that such charges as those leveled against Mr. Martin and his followers should never be made unless based on the strongest evidence. As the war goes on, and the great issues at stake come to be more clearly seen, the "game of politics" fits in less and less with the temper of the people, and the "electioneering method" becomes more and more repellent to them. Even in the days before the war, when party differences were wont to run high, it was generally conceded, as an underlying fact, that the Government represented the country, and not the party. There is a special call, at the present time, that this fact should be given greater prominence, and the result of the recent elections in Saskatchewan shows clearly that the great mass of the people are inclined to take this view.

The idea is, of course, to be extended beyond the Province, to the Dominion. The confirmation of the Liberals in power by a great majority in Saskatchewan is being taken as a sure indication by the opponents of the present Dominion Government that the opinion of the country is setting fast against the Conservative Government of Sir Robert Borden at Ottawa. And yet, it is, of course, a simple fact that, on the one point on which the parties in Ottawa are most seriously divided, the two parties in Saskatchewan are in profound agreement. The leaders on both sides have publicly advocated conscription. As one writer very justly remarks, summing up the situation, it cannot be said, in fact, that the elections had any bearing on Dominion politics.

Italy's Special Difficulties

MORE than two years ago, when Italy was on the verge of entering the present world struggle, a well-known Italian soldier, discussing the Italian plan of campaign, declared that what Italy should do, and what she would, and even must do, were two quite different things. Italy, he said, is entering this war, primarily, to redeem the unredeemed Italian lands in the Trentino, and in the region round about Trieste. From a purely military point of view, the best way of accomplishing her purpose would be to hold her well-nigh impregnable frontier in these regions, and throw all her strength into assisting the French in a great drive east and north from Haute Saône. You would never get the Italian people, however, he contended, much less the Italian soldier, to believe that this longest way round was the shortest way home, and so, for good or ill, Italy must fight amidst the mountains of the Trentino and amongst the barren rocks of the Carso.

Italy has been doing this now for over two years, and it is only quite recently that the world has come to appreciate the stupendous nature of the task which has lain, and still lies, before her. Every one who visits the Italian front appears to come back filled with admiration for what has been accomplished. Such well-known writers as H. G. Wells and Rudyard Kipling have gone there, perhaps in some doubt, but have returned full of enthusiasm; whilst their writings have done much to clarify the situation, and to present "Italy's effort" in a new light.

The latest writer to place his pen at the service of Italy is Gustave Hervé. He deals with the subject with all his usual vigor, and, in a few master strokes, limns a picture of stupendous difficulties manfully faced and brilliantly overcome, of patience, courage, and earnest devotion, such as cannot fail to help France to realize, more clearly than ever before, that she is really being supported by her southern ally with all that ally's resources. "Nothing," he says, "but the strength and energy of this laborious race could accomplish all the wonderful feats of the Italian Army during the last two years. Do people realize that the Italian 'poilus' are fighting often at a height of 5000 or 6000 feet, and the difficulties of warfare and the transport of heavy guns under such conditions? Do they know that on the only part of

their front which is not mountainous, the district which lies between Gorizia and the sea, there is nothing but heaps of bare rocks, which shelter as many cannon and machine guns as the Austrians have been able to put there?" And so he goes on. He might, of course, have told of many other special difficulties, even beyond the many he does mention, the strangely varied conformation of the land, for instance, which makes a special plan necessary for each of the small simultaneous attacks forming the whole offensive. He might have told of the impossibility of massing troops, ready for assault at any point, in the open, and how, in order to overcome this difficulty, the Italian engineers have cut great underground passages, leading to established points of attack, along which whole battalions can pass freely. There is, however, almost no limit to the details that might be given, and sufficient is told to show that Italy has indeed "special difficulties," and is meeting them with commendable resource and devotion to the common cause. None the less, it is a matter of simple fact that it is Italy's own fault that she is fighting in these regions, and there can be little question that her doing so is at once bad strategy and bad politics.

The "Dusty" Missouri

FROM the days when heavily and richly cargoes "floating palaces" set out gayly from St. Louis for the "gold diggings" of Montana, and came back, when they came back at all, laden, in part at least, with the yellow fruit of the miners' toil in the placer fields of Helena and round about; from the days when traffic between the lower river towns and Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, Nebraska City, Brownsville, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and Sioux City was carried on almost exclusively by stern and side wheelers, the vagaries and eccentricities of the Missouri River have afforded much material for the display of that particular form of wit which is comprehended in the term "exaggerated American humor." The Missouri River has not changed its ways with the decline of steamboating, but, since the shipment of millions of dollars' worth of freight and the convenience of thousands of travelers annually are no longer dependent upon it, the occasion for making fun of it, or for saying sarcastic things about it, is no longer present. The internal commerce and travel of the great central valley of the country are now moved almost solely by rail; the Missouri, like the Mississippi and the Ohio, is now crossed but seldom navigated, as compared with other days; St. Louis and Fort Benton are weeks closer to each other than they used to be, but still there is a side to all this that renders it rather deplorable than otherwise. That is to say, it would be better for the country if, instead of abandoning the great inland waterways, it had improved them as they should have been improved.

The Missouri is in the nature of a contradiction, from its source to its junction with the Mississippi, a distance of 3066 miles. For instance, after it is formed by the combination of the Jefferson and Gallatin rivers in the Rocky Mountains, instead of flowing east or south, as one might reasonably expect it to do, it flows north for a distance of 500 miles; then it takes an easterly direction for 1200 miles, and then flows southeasterly for the remainder of the distance. After it meets the Mississippi, it joins that stream in its devious course toward the Gulf of Mexico, but for many miles below the confluence it refuses to mingle with the Father of Waters. It takes one side of the bed, leaving the Mississippi to take the other, the line which marks the muddy from the clear water being plainly discernible almost, if not quite, down to St. Louis. American Indian for Missouri is "Big Muddy," and by this name the river is known familiarly to dwellers along its banks. It is also known, at certain seasons of the year, as "Big Dusty." As a constructor of sandbars the Missouri has few equals and no superiors, in any part of the earth so far explored. It is equally proficient in demolishing sandbars. When they are in their prime, and at low water, they are unrivaled as dust distributors. Sometimes they remain where they were formed until they are covered with vegetation and a growth of trees. Although long under suspicion, an island of this character in the Missouri at length begins to win confidence. Then some man puts up a log cabin on it, pre-empting it, files a claim to it, does everything but squat upon it, and would do this if he were not held back by his friends, and just when he is beginning to feel secure in the possession of a tract of valuable alluvial acreage, the Missouri comes down from the mountains smilingly in a "June rise," eddies and swirls about it, plays with it, gnaws great chunks out of it, sweeps over it, submerges it, wipes it off the topography of the globe.

The material of this island is used to form other sandbars and other islands farther downstream, however, and, when it has neither bars nor islands to feed on, the river helps itself to farms on either side, sometimes removing a part of Nebraska over to the Iowa side, or widening the State of Missouri at the expense of Kansas, but always holding enough real estate in solution and precipitation to maintain a right to the name it bears.

There are times when the Missouri River spreads thinly over a bed that is miles wide. Then it is that its navigation is difficult, between pools. The humorists of other days used to say that the deckhands of stern-wheelers were frequently sent ahead with garden sprinkling pots to moisten the channel so that the boat could float through it. Once, it was said, the captain of a steamboat made the trip from Omaha to Kansas City by taking advantage of rainy days. A story of great popularity in the '60s ran somewhat in this fashion: An upward-bound boat had been grounded for some days when the captain noticed a passenger, who had displayed impatience, carrying an empty bucket forward. "What are you going to do with that?" inquired the captain. "I'm going to fill it with water from the side and throw it in front to give the boat a start," replied the passenger. "You'll do nothing of the kind," commanded the captain. "We need all the water there is in this river, now to cook with." Yet, a volume of water of potential horsepower sufficient to drive all the machinery in the United States flows down, every year, between the widely separated

banks of the Missouri, only to be dissipated and wasted for lack of harness. That the Missouri is frequently shallow, often dusty, periodically destructive, and nearly always useless, except where Kansas City has pluckily put it into service, is not its fault.

Notes and Comments

AT LAST, it seems, there has been evolved an official position which the confirmed office-seeking politician in the United States does not covet. This opportunity to serve his country is as a member of an exemption board, organized to pass upon the liability of neighbors who are to be called to the colors by the selective draft. For obvious reasons the perennial candidate begs to be excused.

How "The Scottish Ladies" transformed the medieval Abbey of Royaumont into a place fit to receive and nurse eighty, then two hundred, then three, and finally four hundred, wounded "poilus" from the French armies has been termed, and truly, the miracle of Royaumont. They came, they saw, they conquered—they themselves transformed the old salles of the monastery, full of timber, hay, and vast stones from the demolished abbey church, into a place fit to receive and care for wounded men. These were not all the difficulties, by any means, and they had to wear down official incredulity of the power of women to do the work they had accomplished without the help of a single man. They waited, and, suddenly, the great test came.

IT MEANT days and nights of work, with just three or four hours' rest in the twenty-four. The gratitude and admiration of the French nation best tells the story of that testing time, which has continued, with short intervals, for two and a half years. Last September the President of the Republic voluntarily went to Royaumont to thank the Dames Ecossaises for what they had done for the French "poilu." Thirty of them have received decorations. And still their faithful, patient, cheerful work goes on in the old abbey, where Louis, the saintly King of France, ministered to the needy.

THOSE who determine the styles of men's apparel in the United States are reported to have decided to build next year's suits without pockets. Handbags will, it is explained, take the place of the pockets, discarded as a war-economy measure. Is there not danger that, as a measure of economy, the plan is doomed to failure, just as some other efforts along that line have been? The announcement will, it would seem, quite naturally promote hoarding of the present supply. The pocket, as an institution, however, will no doubt withstand any form of censorship that can be devised by the manipulators of fashion plates.

THERE is a noticeable similarity between the arguments, at present being advanced in England, against the suspension of horse racing, and those advanced against the suspension or abolition of the liquor traffic. Foremost amongst them is the cry of throwing people, plants, and sundry establishments out of work. People, however, would do well to remember that there is such a thing as "changing the direction of effort." There are already too many cases of breweries being converted into modern laundries, or manufactories of various kinds, to allow of any doubt that nothing is eventually wasted, but an incredible amount gained, by such changes. The same is, of course, true of horse racing. Many different kinds of houses, in fact, can be built from the same materials.

DISCUSSING the suspension of the Kew Bulletin, "a periodical of immense and immediate value," a recent writer, in England, who is rather noted for a caustic wit, remarks that The Times is trying to save the Bulletin. "I believe," he adds, "that Chuckles, one of the countless literary progeny of the Amalgamated Press, still lustily survives. Might not 'Chuckles' be offered as a sacrifice to H. M. Stationery Office in exchange for the life of the Kew Bulletin?"

FRENCH school children are soon to learn more of the United States, its strength and resources, its part in the world war, and its place in history, for it is announced that pamphlets on this subject have recently been distributed to the schools by M. Steeg, minister of public instruction.

THIS would seem to indicate that there is still room for a wider knowledge of the American Republic among the young citizens of France; yet the need can hardly be as great as it was perhaps ten or twelve years ago when, in a certain country of the Old World, there was in use a school geography which devoted exactly one page to the United States. This illuminating volume offered a sort of bird's-eye view of the oldest republic, barely mentioning its principal rivers, and a few of its largest cities, and making brief and sweeping comments upon the activities and characteristics of the latter. For instance, a certain metropolis was amazingly described as "famous for its pigs and millionaires." But this was probably only turn-about for the statement, made in an old-time American school-book, that the French were a nation "fond of dancing and light wines."

THE efforts of coal mine operators charged with entering into a conspiracy to regulate the price of the output of the mines, in order to convince the court that the prices were actually fixed in open competition, seem to offer a first-class opportunity for a witness who can qualify as a competitor. Actual competition, the thing which has seemed so undesirable to the coal operators, now, apparently, seems about the most desirable thing they can imagine. Their plight is somewhat like that of a defendant who stood charged with an offense and had been advised, by the two lawyers appointed by the court to defend him, that an alibi was necessary. Actuated by a sudden impulse, the defendant arose and said: "Judge, if it's all the same to your honor, I would like to exchange one of my lawyers for a first-class witness."